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SCRAP HEAP OF HISTORY

Soviets Junk Lenin's Monolithic Power Structure, Interim Rule Will Lead to New, Voluntary Union

Altering a Lot, Availing Little

A 'Different Planet' Being Born, Or a 'Nation of Welfare Bums'?

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Roald Sagdeyev and Vitali Korotich missed the second Russian revolution because they were in the United States at the time. When Mr. Sagdeyev got back home, he was amazed by the startling changes that had taken place in his absence. What struck Mr. Korotich was how much the Soviet Union remained the same.

"I feel I am discovering not only a different country but a different planet," said Mr. Sagdeyev, the former head of the Soviet space program. "Communism has collapsed. Conservatives talk like reformers. It turns out that the difference between a hard-liner and a liberal has been reduced to three days."

"The Soviet people have hardly changed at all," countered Mr. Korotich, a prominent writer and journalist who was one of the early heroes of *glasnost*. "We are all products and victims of the same system, from Gorbachev down to the last child. We are a nation of welfare bums. We expect the state to look after us, even if it does it badly. Seven out of 10 Soviets do not want to work."

There are two ways of looking at the Soviet Union after the "three days that shook the world," as headline writers are describing the abortive coup last month. News reports have focused on such stunning political upheavals as the suspension of the Communist Party and the unraveling of the Soviet empire. But seen from the perspective of ordinary people, life has remained depressingly the same.

"We waited 74 years for the bright Communist future that we were promised," said Viktor Zayarni, a street vendor. "It never came. Now they are promising us a bright capitalist future. We hope we will live to see it, but we fear that it is going to take a very long time."

Lyubov Racheskova, who had been waiting for four and a half hours outside a state children's store to buy a pair of jeans for her grandchild, said: "We stood in lines before the coup, we are standing in lines now, and we are likely to stand in lines for a long time to come. It is our misfortune to have been born in this country. Everything is the same as it always was."

The question is whether Russia can make a clean break with its past or whether old political habits will reassert themselves, albeit under new labels.

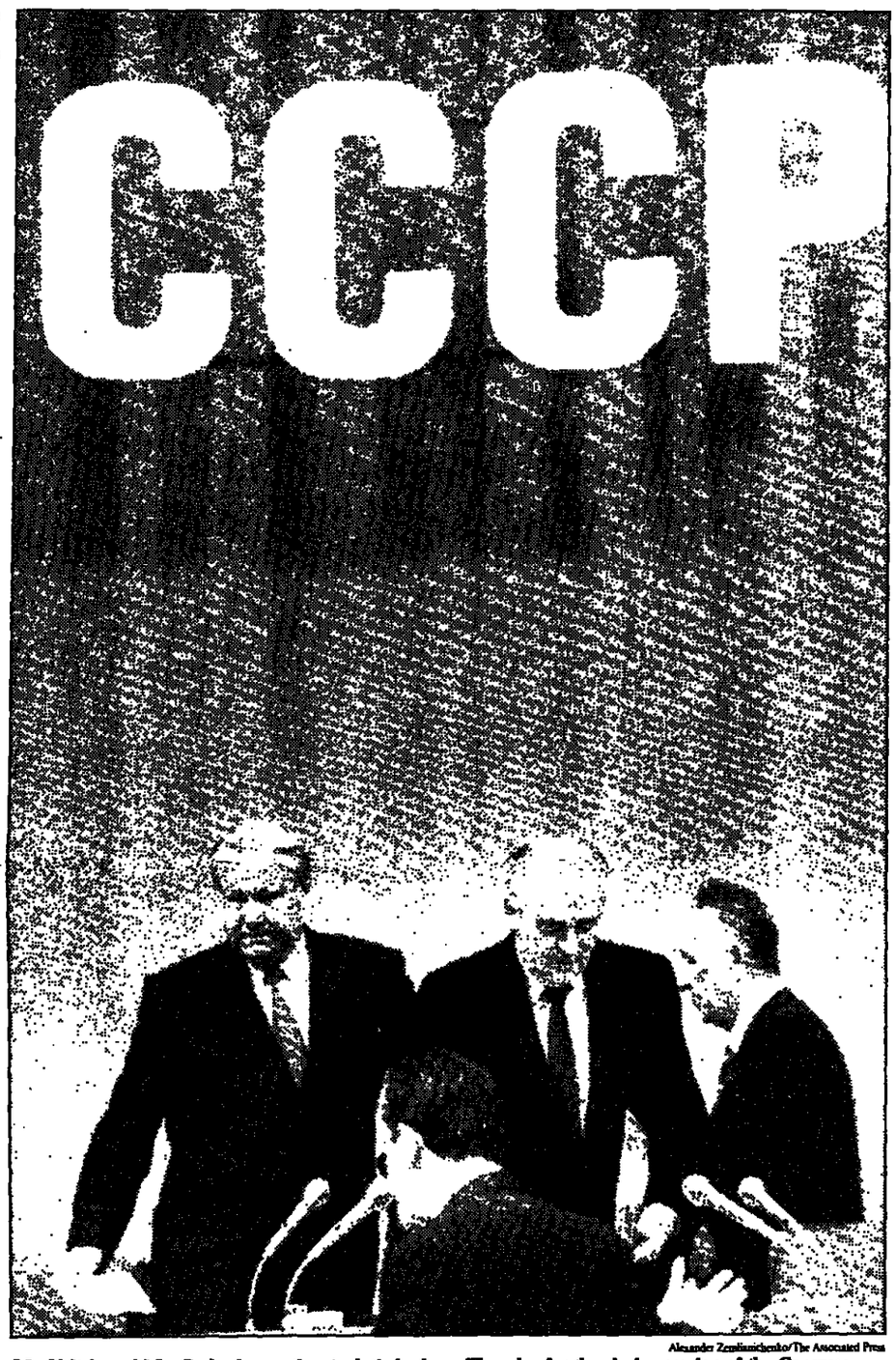
Even more than other countries, Russia has traditionally been resistant to change. Russian political thinking has been molded by the size of the state, the more than 100 ethnic groups that live side by side on the Eurasian landmass and the lack of well-defined geographic borders.

"The country was formed centuries ago under the czars as a centralized united state," said Roy A. Medvedev, a Marxist historian and former dissident who frequently takes conservative positions in the Soviet parliament. "It is an illusion to imagine that a state like this can simply disintegrate. It only seems that way to people who live in Moscow or go on a short visit to Lithuania.

"We cannot change the system of railroads, which are all connected with Moscow. We cannot change the system of communications or the configuration of oil and gas pipelines. We have a unified system of energy in this country — atomic power stations in the Ukraine are all managed from Moscow. It would cost billions of rubles to change all this."

The symbols and monuments of communism may have crum-

See REVOLUTION, Page 5



Alexander Zemlianichenko/The Associated Press
Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Gorbachev as they took their places Thursday for the closing session of the Congress.

Gorbachev Rams Through New Law, Quelling Dissent

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Bowing to the reality of a collapsing union and an ultimatum from Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Congress of People's Deputies voted Thursday to surrender power to a new government largely controlled by the republics.

The action served largely to confirm the collapse of central authority over the 15 constituent republics in the days since the aborted rightist coup Aug. 19 and the increasingly urgent need to restore at least a modicum of order before the centrifugal forces turned uncontrollable.

The major effect of the new central structures approved by the Congress was to grant sweeping emergency powers for a transitional period to a State Council composed of the Soviet president and leaders of the participating republics, backed by a largely subordinate legislature and a central Interrepublic Economic Committee to manage the economy.

In so doing, the Congress effectively dissolved itself as the highest legislative authority in the Soviet Union and laid the foundation for a far looser union in which the republics would decide the policies and powers of a subordinate and reduced center.

For the moment, however, the arrangement was less a new power-sharing agreement than a desperate attempt to create an emergency control center. Efforts are centered on combatting the incipient chaos and ethnic strife loosed by the coup, on preventing the terminal collapse of the economy and the fragmentation of the military.

The law made no attempt to define the scope, functions or procedures of the new State Council, leaving that to the republican leaders and Mr. Gorbachev to sort out. The Congress did, however, pass a nonbinding resolution outlining broad principles for the future, pledging to honor existing Soviet agreements with other states and charging the State Council with "ensuring the legal continuity of power and management, guaranteeing a peaceful and orderly transition to a democratic civil society."

The State Council was to hold its first meeting Friday, when it was likely to appoint the economic panel — in effect an acting cabinet — and consider emergency economic programs. There were reports that Grigori A. Yavlinsky, the prime advocate of radical economic change was readying a preliminary economic plan.

The council was also expected to recognize the independence of the three Baltic states, an issue the Congress avoided taking up for fear of prompting demands from other republics for similar recognition. The Baltics are the only

See SOVIETS, Page 5

History's Scrap Heap

In annulling Soviet convictions, are the Lithuanians exonerating Nazi war criminals? Page 3.
Washington will press Moscow to cooperate on ending Afghan conflict. Page 3.
The National Academy of Sciences calls for drastic cuts in U.S. nuclear arms. Page 5.
Shedding old identities, the Soviet press seeks to find its balance. Page 3.
The Soviets offer new assurances of tight controls on nuclear arms. Page 7.

Gorbachev Amid Chaos: Once Again, a Deft Touch

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The future of the Soviet nation under the new emergency law upending central Soviet power may be open to doubt, but Mikhail S. Gorbachev's durability as national leader is not.

He has once again displayed his talent in a crisis for adapting to the inevitable and making it seem like some personal inspiration. He remains the master of dire improvisation, the national champion of the Soviet art of free fall.

As Mr. Gorbachev has harshly learned, it is an art that relates to political mastery and not necessarily to effective governance. But in a nation staggering for continuity the Soviet leader on Thursday provided a singular role model of relentless survival.

By midmorning, as he cut off the microphones of 2,000 talkative deputies and scolded them almost parentally as failures who deserved to be sent home, it was clear that Mr. Gorbachev was fully back from coup captivity. He was showing his familiar small smiles of lawyerly confidence as he engaged in prodding, coaxing and demanding that the now toothless Congress of People's Deputies vote to leave the political arena and make room for the next act.

Once, twice and then once more, he monopolized and bent the Congress's procedures to overrule rejection and order fresh votes on the critical issue of power transition until the result was the one he wanted. No one in the hall or in the nation seems his match in thrashing consensus from a balking audience.

By lunchtime, Mr. Gorbachev had his way. The radical emergency plan was law and he had successfully leapt from the old to the new, from the head of the Kremlin's ossified old central monolith to leading the new collective executive of republic leaders who are to try and design a better nation rooted in provincial, not central, power.

After a week devoted to shelving the union's constitution and most of its legislature, the 10

NEWS ANALYSIS

republic leaders who must share responsibility for the future with him as the new State Council seemed more than grateful to have Mr. Gorbachev.

Not only is he the executive panel's most reassuring voice for a watching world confused by the latest anti-crisis initiative, but he also brought his considerable powers of parliamentary domination to bear in the task of making the constitutional break with the past seem licit.

The attempt to tabulate what Mr. Gorbachev won or lost in the the past two and a half weeks of national chaos seems beside the point in so surreal a world as Soviet politics. Here is where compromise is too often secondary to open-ended, melodramatic debate, and too often must be dictated archly from above as communism was.

What Mr. Gorbachev mainly "lost" lately was the Communist Party millstone and reactionary Kremlin cabinet that crimped his instincts. What he "won" was a pared-down executive job — pared down to perfection for his strengths and weaknesses.

The eventual new union or federation or confederation or commonwealth to come of all

See LEADER, Page 5

NEWS ANALYSES

Soviet Shock Waves Rumble Across Western Europe

Guns: Power Plays Among the Allies Are Likely

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A death certificate for Soviet military power has been issued by Western strategists, but the changes in Moscow also create risks of allied political infighting and uncertain leadership in the absence of a compelling common goal.

These political concerns center on Germany, clearly emerging as Europe's prime power since the postwar Soviet presence has subsided.

The fear is that the Germans, uncomfortable with disorder anywhere in their vicinity, will become preoccupied with the vacuum of authority on their eastern doorstep and press for a concept of security focused on Central Europe.

Amid mounting domestic clamor about instability to the east, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government could edge toward divergences with the Bush administration, which envisages an Atlantic community coping with global security, and with France, which wants great-power status for Western Europe via the European Community.

"If East-West peace liberates the allies for political infighting, that could unhinge our broader security cooperation," according to a British official.

An American ambassador acknowledged the problem of clarifying the issues. They would not "translate into T-shirt mottos" that can match the anti-communism that galvanized Western solidarity, he said.

That has evaporated with the demise of the

See ALLIES, Page 7

Butter: The EC Didn't Have Enough Headaches?

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Leaders struggle to maintain some cohesion as one surprising shock after another hits the painfully pieced-together system.

Politicians face, after years of delay, the need to make radical market-opening changes to decades-old economic policies. Meanwhile, a potentially powerful new state has risen that seems sure to dominate whatever future entity finally emerges.

Sounds like the Soviet Union? Yes, but it is also a pretty fair description right now of what is happening to the European Community.

The prosperous and democratic Community, of course, is far from the dire straits confronting the impoverished and disintegrating Soviet Union.

Some surprising parallels, though, suggest that the countless hours of effort by hundreds upon hundreds of dedicated Eurocrats in drafting blueprints for closer political and economic unity have been overtaken to a large extent by the breathtaking pace of events in the vanquished Soviet empire.

As a result, plans among the rich nations of Western Europe will almost certainly need to be substantially redrawn to take account of the unexpectedly swift collapse of Europe's last Communist nation.

"The final breakdown of the Soviet empire changes everything for Europe," said Heinrich Vogel, director of the Institute of East Europe and Soviet Studies in Cologne. "No-

See EUROPE, Page 7

Kiosk

Bush Is Off Heartbeat Medication

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush no longer requires medication to regulate his heartbeat, which became erratic while he was jogging four months ago, the deputy White House press secretary, Gary Foster, said Thursday.

But he said that Mr. Bush, 67, was still taking a drug to prevent blood clots, thyroid medicine and a chewable, low-dosage aspirin every other day to help avoid a heart attack.

General News
Charlie Barnet, saxophonist and band leader, died. Page 6.

Sports
Jim Courier ousted defending champion Pete Sampras from the U.S. Open quarterfinals in straight sets. Page 19.

Dow Close
Unchanged

The Dollar in New York

DM	1.7385
Pound	1.8941
Yen	135.835
FF	5.9045

Crossword Page 11.

Tired of Wait, Scholars Compute Version of Dead Sea Scrolls

By Michael Specter
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — More than 40 years after the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered by Bedouin shepherds in caves near Jerusalem, embittered scholars who have been prevented from studying the originals have published the start of their version as reconstructed by a computer.

The fight for access to the scrolls, the most significant religious documents to emerge from the period that gave birth to Christianity and modern Judaism, has been long and acrimonious.

Since 1953, when a small group of international scholars received exclusive permission to study and then publish the scrolls, generations of academics have been denied any opportunity to examine them. The group was expected to have published the full texts decades ago, but has made public only about 20 percent of the total.

"Now I am an old man," said Ben-Zion Wacholder, professor of Talmudic studies at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. "It is a painful thing to have so close something so rare. But I realized that if I waited, I would long be dead."

So, with the help of a desktop Macintosh that he calls "Rabbi Computer," he and two colleagues reconstructed the text from a concordance prepared by the exclusive group. He worked with Martin Abegg of Hebrew Union College and Hershel Shanks, the editor of the Biblical Archaeology Review.

They said in New York on Wednesday that they had used the computer to collate a secret concordance, made for the official committee, of the words found in the lace-like scroll fragments in Cave Four.

The concordance, prepared on small index cards, listed in alphabetical order each of the words found on the scrolls as well as adjacent words. Because of that, the computer was able to produce a version of what is on the scrolls.

[John Strugnell of Harvard University, who until 1988 headed the official committee, told Reuters that he had given the concordance to Dr. Wacholder only for his scholarly use. "The concordance was not meant to produce a version of the scrolls," he was quoted as saying. "The reconstruction of the scrolls is about 20 percent wrong, and the people who will try to use it will never know what is right and what is wrong."]

The material published Wednesday in the first of a planned series of volumes over the next two years contains no stunning surprises. Scholars, however, said the texts would greatly aid understanding of the development of Judaism in the period between 200 B.C. and A.D. 50 and the milieu in which Jesus, among others, lived and learned.

The scrolls tell — at times in great detail — the religious life of a people to whom Jews, Christians and Muslims trace their heritage.

The material consists largely of detailed calendars that explain specific religious rituals, almanacs and the strict orders of a priestly class of religious leaders.

Many of the texts are believed to be the remains of a complete library of an ascetic Jewish sect, the Essenes, to which some scholars have speculated Jesus belonged.

For years, there has been speculation that the Essenes were celibate. But according to Dr. Wacholder, the Hebrew texts appear to contradict this.

"There is a lengthy passage that clearly marks what a man has to do to get permission from the rabbi to marry," he said. "It makes it clear that monks they were not."

Other material contained within the rigid legal

See SCROLLS, Page 2

Major Vows to Back Hong Kong in Any Dispute With China

By Laurence Zuckerman
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Fresh from a visit to Beijing, Prime Minister John Major of Britain promised Thursday that he would intervene personally with Chinese leaders in the event of a dispute over Hong Kong's status.

Speaking at a press conference after he had concluded a controversial trip to the Chinese capital, Mr. Major said his talks with senior officials in Beijing had been good for Hong Kong, which is due to be returned to Chinese jurisdiction in 1997.

"If there is any dispute or difficulties at any stage," he said, "I am now in position to say to the Chinese leaders, 'I sat down opposite you and you reaffirmed the terms of the Joint Declaration.' No question of misunderstanding. No question of circumstances having changed. No questions of changing times."

"Hong Kong's success is one of my government's top priorities," he said, as part of message of reassurance.

During his trip to Beijing, he obtained China's reaffirmation of the 1984 Joint Declaration that set the terms for the colony's handover to China.

Mr. Major said Thursday that the primary reason for his trip to Asia was to ensure a smooth transition for Hong Kong by signing an agreement with Beijing clearing the way for a vast $16.2 billion airport development project.

In addition, Mr. Major said he reached agreements with Beijing guaranteeing that Hong Kong can continue to make its own rules governing private investment and maintain its judicial independence with the establishment of a Court of Final Appeal.

After nearly two years in which the dispute over the proposed airport soured relations with Beijing, Hong Kong's ruling elite seemed pleased by the results of Mr. Major's trip.

Baroness Lydia Dunn, a leading member of the Executive Council, praised the prime minister after he briefed council members on his Beijing talks Thursday morning.

"We were very impressed by his grasp of what is going on in Hong Kong and by his willingness to listen," she said.

But outside the meeting, demonstrators from the United Democrats of Hong Kong, one of the colony's leading political parties, chanted "We want democracy" and tried to present Mr. Major with a letter calling for electoral changes and more democratically elected officials.

Later this month, Hong Kong will hold its first direct elections to the colony's Legislative Council. But only 18 of 60 seats will be popularly contested. The rest will either be appointed or nominated by professional associations. The more influential Executive Council will continue to be appointed by the governor.

Martin Lee, who is chairman of the United Democrats, which is favored to win a majority of the 18 directly elected seats, had harsh words for Mr. Major.

Mr. Lee said the new airport accord was better called "the Sino-British Joint Breach of Declaration" because it violated the original agreement guaranteeing Hong Kong a high degree of autonomy in matters other than defense and foreign affairs.

"The sun will go down in shame on the 30th of June 1997 over the way the British have sold us down the river," Mr. Lee said.

At the press conference, Mr. Major said that he wanted to wait and see how the elections turned out before deciding whether to push for more directly elected seats, though that appears unlikely since the current number of directly elected seats was determined after lengthy negotiations with Beijing, which is adamantly opposed to full democracy for the colony.

Mr. Major also staunchly defended the new airport agreement, saying that it created a new mechanism for solving disputes over Hong Kong's transition by instituting regular semiannual meetings between China's foreign minister and Britain's foreign secretary.

And if there are still outstanding issues, Mr. Major said, "I am in a position to sort it out myself with the Chinese leaders."

Still, many analysts remember that Mr. Major's predecessor, Margaret Thatcher, returned from Beijing in 1984 also convinced that a modus vivendi had been worked out with China's leaders only to see it swiftly unravel.

Already, experts are questioning the fuzzy language of the latest announcements. For example, Mr. Major said that he had reached an agreement "in principal" on the long-delayed Court of Final Appeal and added that there was "no disagreement" between London and Beijing "on how to tackle the question of overseas judges" serving in the Hong Kong judiciary after 1997, a key component in any plan to continue Hong Kong's common law tradition.

"That statement is a little on the vague side," said Professor Raymond Wacks, head of the department of law at the University of Hong Kong. "I think we need to watch that one closely. It doesn't necessarily mean that all the problems have been resolved."

Dominique Faget/Agence France-Presse

Representative Nancy Pelosi telling the press in Hong Kong that the U.S. delegation had given China a clear message on the importance that the U.S. Congress attaches to human rights.

China Rebukes U.S. Legislators

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China accused three members of the U.S. Congress on Thursday of breaking the law by displaying a banner and laying flowers at Tiananmen Square to honor slain democracy activists.

"This was a premeditated anti-Chinese farce, which could only arouse great indignation from the Chinese people," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wu Jianmin. "The host agencies have expressed to them their strong displeasure and have made a protest."

Mr. Wu refused to say if China had lodged a formal protest with the U.S. Embassy over the actions Wednesday by Representatives Nancy Pelosi, Democrat of California; Ben Jones, Democrat of Georgia, and John R. Miller, Republican of Washington.

In Hong Kong, where she arrived Thursday, Mrs. Pelosi brushed aside China's condemnation, saying the delegation's action was not provocative.

"Our disagreement with the Chinese government was over human rights and not internal affairs," she said. "Human rights are universal, they have no boundary. That is one of the messages we tried to convey to the Chinese government."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the members of Congress violated city regulations requiring permission to hold a demonstration in specific places, including the square, which was the center of pro-democracy rallies that were crushed by the military in June 1989.

The three placed flowers on the square and held up a banner that read: "To those who died for democracy in China." They also made short statements to the crowd that quickly gathered.

The police, who quickly surrounded the trio and tried for several minutes to stop them from leaving the square, picked up the flowers but did not seize the banner.

During their three-day trip, the representatives met with officials in the Foreign, Justice, Public Security and other ministries and pressed for freedom for imprisoned dissidents. They also promised to keep fighting to link renewal of China's favorable tariff status in the United States with human rights.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

Israel Bars Linkage on U.S. Loan Guarantees

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Digging in its heels against Bush administration pressure, Israel rejected on Thursday any U.S. attempt to link its request for $10 billion in loan guarantees to the planned Middle East peace conference or to its expansion of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

Government officials also signaled their irritation with Secretary of States James A. Baker 3d for asking Congress on Wednesday to postpone debate on the Israeli request at least until after the peace conference, which the United States would like to begin next month.

Mr. Baker's plea to Congress came after he failed to persuade Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to hold off for a while himself on this issue.

Israel wants the guarantees to help absorb a projected influx of a million Soviet Jews by 1994, but President George Bush is reportedly interested in first getting a commitment from Mr. Shamir that settlement activity would be frozen. Once again, the prime minister made clear Thursday that he was not prepared to do that, and his chief of staff, Yossi Ben-Aharon, said there was "absolutely no justification" for tying the $10 billion to any other issue.

Mr. Baker apparently worries that Arabs will shun the peace conference if the loan guarantees is approved. There is also considerable sympathy within the administration for an Arab argument that American assistance for the Soviet Jews would free Israeli funds that could then be spent on new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

On the other hand, the Israelis have suggested that they are prepared to take a walk themselves if their requested guarantees are shelved. The Tel Aviv daily Ha'aretz on Thursday quoted unidentified sources close to Mr. Shamir as saying that, if it came to a choice, he would rather give up the loan guarantees than agree to halt settlements to which he is committed both ideologically and politically.

Therefore, from the administration viewpoint, the best strategy is to postpone the issue for now, and if the Israelis are not willing to go along with that, then it wants Congress to do so.

But several officials here expressed confidence that Israel could prevail in a tug-of-war for congressional support. "The problem is not Congress," an official close to Mr. Shamir said. "There is a great majority in favor of this program in Congress."

Some Jewish officials in the United States have cautioned the Israelis against taking victory for granted while Washington feels besieged by troubles, from a lurching domestic economy to a struggling Soviet Union. Nonetheless, confidence here is sufficiently high that the government already factored in a first installment of the guarantees —$2 billion for 1992 — in a budget proposal that it sent to the Knesset, or parliament, on Wednesday.

As the issues are defined here, the requested aid is to go for humanitarian purposes: relocating immigrants. To connect it to a political issue, no matter how sensitive the peace process may be, could expose Israel in the future to similar pressure on any number of matters, officials say.

They add that they already acceded once before to a U.S. appeal to postpone their loan-guarantee request, until after the American Labor Day, and that they saw no reason for further delay. As a result, the Israeli ambassador in Washington, Zalman Shoval, was scheduled to submit the formal request to Mr. Baker on Friday.

"We're not obstinate about this issue," Mr. Shamir said. "We simply need the money because immigrants continue to arrive daily."

Mr. Ben-Aharon argued that a postponement would amount to Israeli acceptance of a political linkage on the guarantees, and other officials said that an appearance of Israeli submission to U.S. pressure would strengthen the Arabs' hand in the peace process.

Besides, some added, waiting for a peace conference could require time, given the turmoil in the Soviet Union, which is sponsoring the peace conference along with the United States.

The requested aid does not mean the United States will pay $10 billion, but rather that it stands ready to serve as Israel's ultimate guarantor should it default on loans it expects to seek from commercial banks. Washington's support would improve the Israelis' hopes for favorable interest rates and loan terms.

But by law, the administration must set aside a reserve in case of a possible default, and so there would be an actual outlay of cash, ranging from $50 million to $800 million. That could become a political concern for some members of Congress, who will be asked to put up money for Israel while slashing domestic programs.

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every Saturday in the IHT

Rain of Shells Leaves Croats In Basement and Peace a Myth

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

OSIJEK, Yugoslavia — At night, the whole city is blacked out. It is hard to walk the streets without tripping over sandbags.

Schools have been closed indefinitely. Nearly everyone sleeps in the basement. The main highway to the Croatian capital, Zagreb, has been cut by Serbian guerrillas. Those who do dare go out at night drink heavily, especially members of the Croatian National Guard.

There is a shortage of gasoline, and panic-buying on Thursday created huge lines at city gas stations. Serbian rebels hold sheltered positions in a forest within a few hundred yards of the city. Snipers, whom Western journalists have seen firing from the windows of Yugoslav federal army barracks, have killed at least one pedestrian and wounded several others.

With a long whistle and a terrible crack, artillery shells are punching night and day through the roofs and walls of apartments blocks across much of Osijek, even as residents take showers or eat supper or cower with their kids on the floor.

"They are randomly picking their targets," said Slavica Stiner, 35, who was coming out of her shower on Wednesday night at 9:15 when a 128-mm shell came through the roof and blew a hole through her bathroom wall. "It doesn't matter what they hit. It is important to frighten us."

The shell was a dud and left her merely dirty.

Since a new cease-fire was signed on Monday, purportedly to end Yugoslavia's two-month-old ethnic war, an intermittent spray of shells — many of them World War II-era ordinance that turn out to be duds — has rained down on houses, backyards and shops in Osijek, the fourth-largest city in the breakaway republic of Croatia.

Since Tuesday, at least 23 people have been killed and more than 50 wounded in and around this city of 158,000, according to a spokesman at the local hospital.

The accelerating pace of the Serbian attacks in Croatia, while leaving the European Community-brokered cease-fire in tatters, has upset plans for an international peace conference on Yugoslavia.

The conference has been scheduled to begin in the Netherlands on Saturday. But with the death toll rising, with tens of thousands of civilians becoming targets for indiscriminate shelling and with ethnic Serbian guerrillas and the Serbian-dominated Yugoslav Army having sliced Croatia in two, European peace-makers expressed doubts Thursday about the utility of getting together with Yugoslavs for talks in The Hague.

"I can't see anybody sitting round a table, either Serbs or Croats or anybody else, while this fighting is going on," Lord Carrington, the former British foreign secretary who has been appointed to chair the peace talks, told the BBC.

"You can't have a peace conference in which people don't want to agree," he said. "There must be a will on all sides to reach a settlement. It does mean people have to make concessions to the other side."

[The Yugoslav press agency Tanjug said Thursday night that representatives of the federal army and local Croatian authorities had agreed "not to fire first on each other" in the town of Osijek, Agence France-Presse reported from Belgrade. No further details were available.]

The civil war in Croatia began in late June when the republic declared its independence, and ethnic Serbian guerrillas made it clear that they would refuse to live outside Yugoslavia.

With the backing of the nearby republic of Serbia, as well as the help of the federal army, Serbian guerrillas have seized about a quarter of Croatia. More than 300 people, most of them Croats, have died.

Serbian guerrilla leaders have said that they want nearly all of the eastern Croatian region called Eastern Slavonia, a rich farming country of which Osijek is the largest city and regional capital.

Increasingly in the last few weeks, European leaders have blamed Serbia, Yugoslavia's largest and most dominant republic, for prosecuting the war. Western diplomats were surprised on Monday when the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, signed an unconditional cease-fire that committed Serbia to allowing foreign observers to monitor an end to the war.

In light of the last three days, which has produced the most aggressive Serbian attacks of the war, that signature seems less surprising than cynical.

By a demographic measure, the ethnic Serbs in Croatia have little claim to Osijek and the surrounding countryside. Croatia's 600,000 ethnic Serbs make up about 12 percent of republic's population of 4.5 million people. In Eastern Slavonia, Serbs constitute 14.4 percent of the total population of 647,000 people, according to a 1981 census. Two of three people in the region are Croats.

Just as the shelling of Osijek on Thursday was growing particularly loud, the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, delivered an early morning broadcast speech in the central square in Zagreb, the peaceful Croatian capital, which is about 320 kilometers west of Osijek. His audience was 1,000 Croatian mothers who had just returned from travels around Europe to try to arouse sympathy for the republic.

"We'll recapture every inch of Croatian land, we'll rebuild destroyed homes," he said.

Major Stays Vague On Date of Election

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — Without definitely ruling out an early national election, Prime Minister John Major said Thursday that "we still have work to do." Responding to renewed speculation about an election in early November, Mr. Major stressed his desire to head the British team at the European Community's summit meeting in December.

"When I judge it right we will have a general election," Mr. Major said. Talk about the election date spread in Britain on Wednesday after the government unexpectedly cut base lending rates half a point, to 10.5 percent, the lowest level in three years.

A Lone Change in Singapore Cabinet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong announced a new cabinet Thursday with just one change, removal of a minister who failed to win re-election in last week's election.

Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew, the previous prime minister; Trade and Industry Minister Lee Hsien Loong, who is the senior minister's son; Deputy Prime Minister Ong Teng Cheong, and Finance Minister Richard Hu all retained their posts.

The portfolio of the acting minister of community development, Seet Ai Mee, who was defeated by a narrow margin in Saturday's voting, was given to Yeo Cheow Tong, who is also minister of health.

The only other change was the promotion of the acting minister of communications, Mah Bow Tan, to full minister.

The naming of the cabinet followed the victory by Mr. Goh's People's Action Party in the election, in which it won 77 of 81 seats in parliament. The party has run the government since 1959.

Mr. Goh, 50, who took over in November when the elder Mr. Lee retired after 31 years in power, acknowledged he had suffered political damage. The opposition won an unprecedented four seats and cut into the popular vote.

A little-known lawyer who entered politics to fill a void in the mid-1970s has now become Singapore's first opposition leader since independence in 1965.

Chiam See Tong, 56, secretary-general of the Singapore Democratic Party, will be appointed leader when parliament convenes in about two weeks.

The session will open with an address by President Wee Kim Wee outlining the government's policies and programs for the next five years.

Singapore had its first opposition member when another lawyer, Joshua Jeyaretnam of the Workers Party, won a 1981 special election.

Opposition numbers rose to two in the 1984 general election, when Mr. Chiam joined Mr. Jeyaretnam. Mr. Jeyaretnam was disqualified from parliament in 1986.

A former schoolteacher with a science degree, Mr. Chiam switched to law and was called to the English bar. He began private practice on returning here in the early 1970s.

Mr. Goh blamed Mr. Chiam alone for his party's setback — its share fell from 63.2 percent in 1988 to 61 percent — and criticized his portrayal of the vote as a by-election.

Mr. Chiam had worked out an electoral pact with the Workers Party, letting the People's Action Party be returned to power on nomination day with no contests in 41 of the 81 seats.

He then called on the nation to treat the election as a by-election and vote in as many opposition candidates as possible as the government party was already back in power.

(Reuters, AFP)

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SCROLLS: *Computer Version*

(Continued from Page 1)

orders include instructions about where women could bathe, how to urinate without tainting holy ground and how to sit properly in a temple.

Several of the most important texts, found largely intact when pulled from the caves in 1947, were published long ago. They include embellished versions of events described in the Book of Genesis, two copies of the Book of Isaiah, as well as a wide range of previously unknown writings. One text, the "War Scroll," contained visionary descriptions of an immense battle to take place between "sons of light" and "sons of darkness."

When the scrolls, many of them in fragments resembling ribbons of tissue paper, were discovered, the caves lay in area controlled by Jordan. They were transferred to the Palestine Archeological Museum, which is now called the Rockefeller Museum. A team of eight scholars was put together under the supervision of the Jordanian government to edit and publish the texts. The only rule the government imposed was that the group include no Jews. No timetable for publication was set, but most scholars expected it to be no more than a few years.

Even after Israel seized control of the territory and gained possession of the manuscripts, it left intellectual control with the original scholars. When these scholars grew old, or overworked, they passed on their prize to students and colleagues of their choice.

"It is the greatest find of our lifetime, and it is marred by secrecy and monopoly," said Mr. Shanks, whose Biblical Archeology Review published the bootleg volume. "The time to wait just a little longer is over."

German Jew Warns Of a Neo-Nazi Threat

Reuters

BERLIN — The leader of Germany's Jewish community warned of a resurgence of neo-Nazism on Thursday at a ceremony marking the restoration of a Berlin synagogue destroyed under Hitler.

Heinz Galinski, chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, said he was disturbed by incidents involving youths in Eastern Germany giving the Hitler salute and daubing Jewish graves with racist slogans. He said that could not be accepted.

WORLD BRIEFS

Shiite Faults Israel on Hostage Swap

BAALBEK, Lebanon (Reuters) — A Lebanese fundamentalist leader, Hussein Musawi, said Thursday that negotiations for an exchange of Western hostages and other captives were at a standstill because "no Islamic group will submit to Israeli conditions."

Mr. Musawi, a member of the ruling council of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God, said at his home: "The Israeli demand regarding the Israeli captives has in it the spirit of arrogance and hegemony. No one can meet their demands. There is no chance of direct dialogue with Israel."

Israel seeks firm news of seven missing servicemen before it will take the next step toward an exchange for the hostages. The swap would involve up to 10 Westerners held by Shiite groups and almost 400 Arabs held by Israel and its local allies.

Turks Arrest 11 in Bakhtiar Inquiry

ISTANBUL (AP) — Eleven people, including three Iranians, have been arrested in connection with the assassination of the former Iranian prime minister, Shahpour Bakhtiar, near Paris last month, the police said Thursday.

The Iranians, identified as Siroos Gheshgnai, Mesoud Edipsoy and Salman Timnak, were charged with using false Turkish passports, according to the police. Eight Turks were reported to have been arrested on charges of procuring the false documents. Mr. Edipsoy is an agent of the Iranian secret police, according to local press reports.

Mr. Bakhtiar, 76, was prime minister during the final months of the reign of the shah of Iran. He and an aide, Fouroush Katibeh, were found stabbed to death on Aug. 8 at Mr. Bakhtiar's house near Paris.

Australia Bars Cut in Military Budget

CANBERRA (Reuters) — Australia cannot cut its defense budget because of uncertainties in the region caused by the end of the cold war, Defense Minister Robert Ray said Thursday.

"We are still in a region of reasonable stability," he told a war veterans conference. "There is still no country that directly threatens Australia from the military point of view."

But he said this could change as the Soviet Union's influence in the area waned and the United States downgraded its presence. "That vacuum created could well be filled by other middle powers," he said. "In the long run that could threaten the stability of our region, and threaten this country."

Marchais Accused Anew on War Role

PARIS (AFP) — Already in turmoil over the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union, France's hard-line Communist Party received a further blow on Thursday from fresh allegations that the party general secretary, Georges Marchais, volunteered to work in Nazi Germany during World War II.

According to the French television journalist Mosco in his book "Memoirs of an Ex," published here Thursday, Mr. Marchais volunteered to work in Germany in a factory building Messerschmitt warplanes, and remained there at least until December 1943.

Similar charges have been leveled in the past against Mr. Marchais, 71, who has maintained that he was forced to go to work in Germany and escaped in May 1943. The book also quoted a former official of the French Veterans' Ministry, who was also a former Communist Party official, as saying that Mr. Marchais's German work contract bearing stamps reading "voluntary worker" was removed from the ministry's files in 1961 at the request of the party leadership.

Conservatives Reject Sununu on Ad

WASHINGTON (AP) — Conservative groups on Thursday spurned an appeal from the White House chief of staff, John Sununu, to pull a television advertisement backing the nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court. The advertisement attacks the ethics of three Democratic senators.

The conservatives said they would keep running the commercial until "left wing" groups "enter into a political cease-fire" over the nomination.

The White House said Mr. Sununu called L. Brent Bozell 3d of the Conservative Victory Committee on Wednesday to urge him to stop running the commercial, which assails Democratic Senators Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Joseph R. Biden of Delaware and Alan Cranston of California. "Unfortunately, the administration has no desire to confront the radical left," Mr. Bozell, the committee's executive director, and Floyd Brown, chairman of Citizens United, said in a statement.

N.Y. Jury Exonerates Hasidic Driver

NEW YORK (AP) — A grand jury voted Thursday not to indict the Hasidic driver of a car that struck a black child and ignited last month's racial unrest in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, prosecutors said.

The vote came about an hour after the 22-year-old driver, Yosef Lifsh, appeared before the panel in state Supreme Court to give his account. The panel, which had heard testimony for more than a week, was considering charges of criminally negligent homicide against Mr. Lifsh.

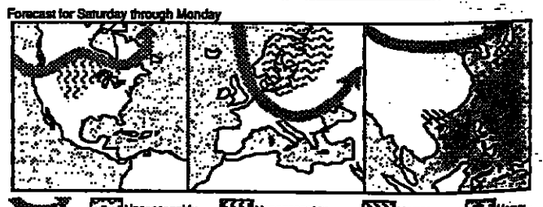
Kathleen Healey, a spokeswoman for the district attorney, said the panel voted "no true bill," meaning it found no criminal wrongdoing in Mr. Lifsh's actions. Mr. Lifsh's lawyer, Barry Slotnick, said: "He told the grand jury about a tragic accident that occurred. Without going into the facts of what he said, he just came here feeling the necessity to explain to the grand jury all the facts about the accident."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Delta Air Lines said Pan American World Airways, which has sold many of its assets to Delta, would discontinue its frequent-flier program on Nov. 1 and join in a similar Delta program. *(Reuters)*

The Weather

Forecast for Saturday through Monday



North America
Dry weather will last from Saturday into early next week from Chicago and Toronto to Boston and New York City. The Midwest and Great Plains will turn hot. California will remain dry, but Texas will be steamy with at least a few showers.

Europe
This weekend will bring cold weather to the majority of Scandinavia. Oslo and Stockholm will be windy with rain likely. Temperatures will be well below normal. London and Paris will have times of clouds and sunshine with seasonable temperatures.

Asia
Tropical Storm Joel will strike southern China Saturday. Hong Kong will be showery. Seoul will have a dry weekend. Typhoon Ivy may threaten Tokyo with wind and heavy rain Monday. A few thunderstorms will hit Singapore, Bangkok, Beijing and Taipei.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Today	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow
	C/F	Wx C/F		C/F	Wx C/F	
Algarve	27/80	18/64	pc	26/79	17/62	pc
Amsterdam	19/66	13/55	c	18/64	12/53	c
Athens	31/88	18/64	s	30/86	16/61	s
Barcelona	31/88	18/64	pc	28/82	17/62	pc
Belgrade	24/75	13/55	pc	25/77	12/53	pc
Berlin	22/71	11/52	c	18/64	12/53	c
Brussels	19/66	11/52	c	19/66	12/53	c
Budapest	24/75	11/52	pc	22/71	10/50	pc
Copenhagen	16/61	10/50	c	17/62	9/48	sh
Costa Del Sol	32/89	18/64	s	31/88	17/62	pc
Dublin	22/71	12/53	s	18/64	11/52	sh
Edinburgh	18/64	7/44	c	16/61	8/46	c
Florence	28/82	17/62	t	27/80	16/61	sh
Frankfurt	24/75	13/55	pc	22/71	11/52	c
Geneva	24/75	10/50	pc	24/75	11/52	pc
Helsinki	18/64	10/50	r	17/62	9/48	sh
Las Palmas	30/86	19/66	pc	31/88	19/64	pc
Leningrad	17/62	9/48	r	16/61	9/48	sh
Lisbon	26/79	17/62	pc	26/79	16/61	pc
London	21/70	12/53	c	18/64	10/50	c
Madrid	31/88	17/62	s	29/84	16/61	pc
Milan	26/79	14/57	sh	26/79	13/55	sh
Moscow	18/64	9/48	sh	16/61	7/44	c
Munich	21/70	10/50	c	20/68	12/53	c
Nice	26/79	16/61	s	24/75	15/61	pc
Oslo	17/62	9/48	pc	17/62	9/48	c
Paris	23/73	12/53	pc	21/70	11/52	c
Prague	22/71	12/53	pc	19/66	11/52	pc
Reykjavik	13/55	5/41	pc	13/55	6/43	pc
Rome	30/86	18/64	pc	28/82	17/62	pc
Stockholm	16/61	9/48	c	17/62	7/44	c
Strasbourg	23/73	12/53	pc	19/66	12/53	c
Tallinn	18/64	10/50	r	17/62	9/48	sh
Venice	28/82	16/61	t	27/80	17/62	sh
Vienna	23/73	10/50	pc	21/70	11/52	pc
Warsaw	22/71	12/53	pc	20/68	9/48	c
Zurich	23/73	12/53	pc	22/71	12/53	pc

Middle East

Ankara	24/75	10/50	pc	26/79	11/52	pc
Beirut	31/88	22/71	s	30/86	22/71	s
Cairo	32/89	23/73	s	31/88	21/70	s
Damascus	36/97	17/62	s	36/97	16/64	s
Istanbul	25/77	15/59	pc	27/80	17/62	pc
Jerusalem	28/82	17/62	s	27/80	15/59	pc
Riyadh	42/107	27/80	s	41/106	27/80	s

Oceania

Auckland	15/59	8/46	pc	17/62	9/48	pc
Sydney	23/73	13/55	s	24/75	14/57	s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Today	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow
	C/F	Wx C/F		C/F	Wx C/F	
Bangkok	33/91	23/73	pc	33/91	24/75	pc
Beijing	28/82	16/61	sh	27/80	17/62	pc
Hong Kong	30/86	24/75	sh	31/88	25/77	pc
Manila	32/89	24/75	t	32/89	25/77	pc
New Delhi	37/99	24/75	pc	33/91	24/75	pc
Seoul	27/80	18/64	sh	27/80	18/64	sh
Shanghai	28/82	23/73	t	28/82	24/75	sh
Singapore	31/88	25/77	pc	31/88	25/77	pc
Taipei	31/88	24/75	t	31/88	24/75	pc
Tokyo	30/86	22/71	sh	29/84	23/73	sh

Africa

Algiers	35/95	22/71	s	35/95	23/73	pc
Cape Town	16/61	6/43	pc	17/62	5/41	pc
Casablanca	30/86	24/75	s	30/86	25/77	s
Harare	26/79	19/66	s	26/77	19/64	pc
Lagos	30/86	24/75	pc	31/88	24/75	pc
Nairobi	24/75	13/55	pc	24/75	14/57	pc
Tunis	32/89	22/71	s	33/91	23/73	s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	15/61	8/46	sh	17/62	10/50	pc
Caracas	32/89	25/77	pc	32/89	26/79	pc
Lima	17/62	12/53	pc	17/62	13/55	pc
Mexico City	25/77	16/61	t	26/79	16/61	pc
Rio de Janeiro	22/71	18/64	pc	23/73	18/64	pc
Santiago	13/55	5/41	pc	17/62	9/48	pc

North America

Anchorage	15/59	10/50	sh	16/61	10/50	pc
Atlanta	29/84	20/68	t	28/82	19/66	t
Boston	24/75	16/61	s	22/71	14/57	s
Chicago	27/80	14/57	pc	26/79	14/57	s
Denver	29/84	13/55	t	30/86	13/55	pc
Detroit	27/80	13/55	pc	28/82	13/55	pc
Honolulu	32/89	23/73	pc	31/88	23/73	pc
Houston	32/89	23/73	t	32/89	21/70	t
Los Angeles	28/82	18/64	pc	28/82	20/68	pc
Miami	32/89	26/79	t	31/88	24/75	t
Minneapolis	24/75	11/52	pc	27/80	14/57	s
Montreal	22/71	11/52	pc	22/71	9/48	s
Nassau	32/89	24/75	pc	32/89	24/75	pc
New York	28/82	17/62	s	26/79	18/64	s
Phoenix	39/102	28/82	s	39/102	28/82	pc
San Fran.	21/70	13/55	s	22/71	14/57	s
Seattle	23/73	12/53	pc	23/73	11/52	c
Toronto	25/77	13/55	pc	24/75	13/55	s
Washington	28/82	19/66	pc	28/82	19/66	s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice.
All maps, forecasts and data by AccuWeather, Inc.©1991

HISTORY'S SCRAP HEAP: Vilnius has proclaimed more than 1,000 innocent of Nazi activity.

Is Lithuania Rehabilitating Nazi War Criminals?

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

VILNIUS, Lithuania — Lithuania's new government has begun issuing certificates of exoneration for thousands of people who had been condemned as Nazi war criminals by Soviet courts.

Among those who have already had their convictions as collaborators expunged by the chief prosecutor are people who confessed to mass murder in appearances before Soviet courts soon after the war.

For the Lithuanians the fundamental aim of the rehabilitation of people, living and dead, is to challenge and revoke the authority of Soviet Communist courts to judge the behavior of Lithuanians during a war in which their country was first overrun by Soviet troops and then, two years later, was occupied by the Nazis.

The chief Lithuanian prosecutor, Artusas Paulauskas, said in an interview that his office had issued more than 1,000 certificates of rehabilitation, and expected to issue thousands more.

The certificates proclaim that the recipient is innocent in the eyes of the Lithuanian government, and that he or his heirs are entitled to compensation for wrongful imprisonment.

About a third of the people being rehabilitated are still alive, Mr. Paulauskas said. The rest are being rehabilitated at the request of their children or other relatives.

Mr. Paulauskas said the government normally issues the certificates without starting new investigations.

"These people were convicted not by courts of law, but by special commissions established in Moscow after the war," Mr. Paulauskas said. "They were forced to make confessions. Witnesses against them were coerced. They had no right to a legal defense. The trials were corrupt, and therefore the verdicts have no legal standing."

Reports of the rehabilitations have provoked alarm among Jewish organizations in the United States and Israel.

"What they are doing is an insult to history and a very extreme miscarriage of justice," said Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, which is devoted to tracking Nazi war criminals.

"If they believe that charges against these people were trumped up, then let them have new trials," Rabbi Hier said. "If it turns out that there is no real evidence in some cases, or that witnesses are too feeble to testify, then an impartial judge can exonerate the person. But that is something for a judge to do, not a government."

The Wiesenthal Center, based in California, appealed last week to President Vytautas Landsbergis of Lithuania to halt the rehabilitation process. It said the people being rehabilitated included "some of Hitler's worst collaborators."

No similar rehabilitation process is under way in Latvia and Estonia, many of whose citizens were also convicted of war crimes by Soviet tribunals.

After the war hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians were deported to Siberia and central Asia during the period of Soviet rule. Many were not accused of crimes, but others were convicted of having betrayed the Soviet Union by aiding the Nazis.

There is a good deal of evidence that some Lithuanians and other Balts took part in the most heinous war crimes, including operations at death camps and the liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto.

Some of those convicted were members of the Lithuanian 12th Auxiliary Battalion, which was identified at the Nuremburg War Crimes Tribunal as devoted principally to mass murder. During 1941, the 12th Battalion operated first in Lithuania, where it is believed to have carried out the killings of at least 9,000 Jews, and later in Byelorussia, where it and another battalion are believed responsible for about 15,000 killings.

According to information provided by the Weisenthal Center, among the Lithuanians recently granted rehabilitation by the new government is at least one member of the 12th Battalion, Aloizas Juodes. The information does not include whether he or the others cited are alive.

In 1948, Mr. Juodes was sentenced to a 25-year jail term by a Soviet tribunal. His sentence was later reduced by half.

According to trial documents, made available by Rabbi Hier, Mr. Juodes confessed that he had taken part in mass murder. He recalled one incident in which the 12th Battalion killed 700 to 1,000 people at a village near Minsk.

"The Jewish population, including old men, were driven into graves, alive, and then groups of our battalion approached and executed them by shooting," he told the tribunal. "I personally approached several times, and executed by shooting from the rifle I had. It is hard to say how many persons I executed by shooting."

Another recently rehabilitated figure is Ignas Asaduskas, who served as a police chief in a rural region of Lithuanian during the early 1940s. Witnesses said he supervised the execution of nearly 200 Jews in the village of Oran on a summer morning in 1941.

Mr. Paulauskas, who is directing the rehabilitation process, concedes that some Lithuanians collaborated with the Nazis. But he asserted that postwar Soviet tribunals were so biased that no one they convicted should be considered guilty.

"There is a lot of talk, but not so much in the way of hard factual evidence," he said.

But not everyone holds that view.

In a small, cluttered apartment on the outskirts of Vilnius, an elderly Jewish woman, Riva Bogomalnaya, lives surrounded by photographs of relatives who were executed during the war. In a drawer she has a sheaf of letters and declarations describing what happened in her home village of Eigirdonys, in southern Lithuania.

"The man in charge of the killings was Juozas Krasinskas," she told a visitor as she sorted through her papers. "I saw him beat and kill people. Other witnesses to his crimes are also still alive."

Mr. Krasinskas, she said, lives in Kaunas, Lithuania's second-largest city. When she learned that he was being rehabilitated, she offered her private archive to government authorities, but she said they did not seem interested.

"No one cares," she said. "They laugh at us. Time is running out for people of my generation. In another five years, it may be impossible to have a trial for a man like this. Now it is still possible. The truth is easy enough to find, but people here don't want to find it."

Peter Andrews/Reuters

A woman begging at a barricade protecting the parliament building in the Lithuanian capital. The grafitti say "common cause."

U.S. to Press Moscow to Cooperate on Ending Afghan War

By Robin Wright
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — After 12 years of surrogate warfare with the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, the United States intends to press for new cooperation from Moscow to end the bloodshed that has killed hundreds of thousands of people and sapped billions of dollars for weapons from both countries.

The determination to resolve the civil war has been fueled by the political upheaval in the Soviet Union. The Soviet hard-liners who were the biggest supporters of the Afghan government have been swept from power, and the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, is a vigorous opponent of Soviet aid to Kabul.

But American experts say it will be a race against time to prevent the collapse of Afghanistan. If there is not any progress on a pending five-point United Nations peace plan before the harsh Afghan winter, when food and fuel shortages are expected to be severe, U.S. government officials and private analysts predict the disintegration of the nation.

Since the 1979 Soviet intervention, Kabul has depended on Moscow for food, fuel and other necessities in quantities that the Soviet Union is no longer either able or willing to supply. Reports from Kabul this week suggested that Moscow has already begun curtailing food and fuel shipments since the failed putsch, although an American official described the reports as premature.

Domestic food production in Afghanistan is known to be down to less than one-half of prewar levels. And Kabul, where the population has soared from 600,000 before the war to more than 2 million today, has limited access to agriculture because of the war and poor transportation, according to U.S. estimates.

Several American analysts predicted fighting over food and serious civil disorder by the end of the winter.

Ironically, the coup attempt by the Soviet hard-liners who supported the Afghan president, Major General Najibullah, may do more to bring down his government than the more than $2 billion in covert U.S. funds channeled to the Afghan rebels in the last decade.

"With the conservatives in the military and the KGB and even the Foreign Ministry kicked out, and with Moscow's preoccupation with internal affairs, it seems that chances of Soviet rethinking of their policy is high," said a Bush administration official.

Despite the pledge this week by the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies to continue the union's foreign commitments, the official predicted that, after a policy review, Moscow will "try to get rid of those that are a burden, and Afghanistan is a burden."

The collapse of the Najibullah government would leave a political vacuum. Afghanistan could be carved up into fiefdoms, many of them rivals, by diverse mujahidin factions and more than 200 warlords and tribal chieftains, several American analysts predicted.

The Growing Pains of Soviet Journalism

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service

LENINGRAD — On Friday, the newspaper called Leningradskaya Pravda, the organ of the Central Committee of Leningrad's Communist Party, quietly died.

On Tuesday, it was reborn as Sankt-Peterburgskiye Vedomosti, or the St. Petersburg Gazette, a "news exchange" dedicated to delivering "all aspects of socially significant information for the population of Leningrad-St. Petersburg."

It was not the first news outlet in the Soviet Union to undergo a sudden metamorphosis this week. Like movie stars prone to changing spouses with alacrity, Soviet news organizations that once owed their allegiance to the Communist Party are shedding old identities.

Exit "Vremya," the stolid, paternalistic evening news program; enter Television News Service and TV-Inform, with new sets, new announcers and content sometimes barely distinguishable from that of American network news programs.

Exit Pravda, "the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party." Enter plain old Pravda. Gone are the hammer and sickle, and the workers of the world uniting; rather, the paper gave top-of-the-front-page display to a blueprint of the new order offered by Yelena G. Bonner, widow of Andrei D. Sakharov and his partner during seven years of internal exile.

Not every news outlet has managed to find its way through this revolving door, nor has every one wanted to. Most of the hard-line papers that were ordered closed last week by Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, because of suggestions that they supported the coup plotters, have reappeared in different guises. But at least one, Sovetskaya Rossiya, appears to be unchastened and unreconstructed.

While Pravda and Izvestia — until recently the newspapers of authority in the Soviet state — desert the conservative camp and try to find a place in the lonely center of this deeply divided body politic, Sovetskaya Rossiya continues to be the unified voice of Communist Party hard-liners and the modern heirs of an old anti-Western, fervently nationalistic strain in Russian society.

Included in Tuesday's issue of the paper, the first to be published since it was shut down in the wake of the coup attempt, were verses titled "A Prayer" by Vasili Belov, a conservative writer from a northern city, Vologda.

"Oh my God," he wrote, "in the stillness of the forest, in my grandfather's deserted fields, give me relief from empty words and noisy melodies.

"Keep me safe while commotion rages in our souls and the democrats are hot."

With the hard-line press under attack, newspapers and broadcasts inclined toward the forces supporting fundamental change here — called the "democrats" — are largely silent about Mr. Yeltsin's muzzling of his opponents. And now, Sovetskaya Rossiya has claimed the role of watchdog on free-speech issues.

The unceremonious closing of the Russian Writers Union last week — an organization whose leading figures, like Yuri Bondarev, offered diatribes against change laced with barely concealed anti-Semitism — was the occasion for a front-page protest in Sovetskaya Rossiya. The paper called for "the urgent adoption of legislation that will guarantee the human rights of creative artists."

In fact, although the discussion of free-speech issues has been largely overwhelmed by the incredible pace of events since the coup, journalists who favor change are engaged in a difficult debate, arguing whether the Soviet press, after five years spent struggling to shed the old Communist blinkers, is now donning new blinkers of its own free will.

'If there is going to be a nationalization of the Communist Party's property, and in particular of its printing presses, I hope there will also be a demonopolization of these resources.'

Natasha Chaplina, editor of the independent Leningrad weekly Chas-Pik.

The debate is particularly sharp in Leningrad, because one of the news outlets shut down was an immensely popular local program "600 Seconds," a chronicle of crime and punishment.

The show's host, Alexander Nevzorov, was widely criticized after he came to the defense of the "black beret" security forces who stormed the Vilnius television tower last January in a violent crackdown on the Lithuanian secessionists. Mr. Nevzorov makes no secret of a family connection to the KGB.

On the evening of the day when the coup was announced, after Mayor Anatoli A. Sobchak of Leningrad denounced the emergency committee's actions as criminal, Mr. Nevzorov told his viewers that the coup was a farce orchestrated by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev to inflate his sagging popularity.

Now that his program and other news outlets that take a similar point of view are closed, Mr. Nevzorov said in an interview on Wednesday, "This country and the rest of the world are being fooled. Judging from the press, it looks like everyone in this country is happy — just as people were made to think that everyone was happy after the 1917 revolution."

"I'm not surprised I was taken off the air," he went on. "It demonstrates the quality of this so-called democracy. This government is criminal. Its work has led to the horrible dismemberment of our state, to bloodshed."

And, he said, "there are millions of us" who feel the same.

The silencing of Mr. Nevzorov pleases many liberal journalists here.

"Look," said Daniil Mishin, of Smena, Leningrad's youth newspaper. "Suppose you had a person in your communal appartment who had sworn to kill you. He doesn't have a weapon yet. Are you supposed to rent him the room until he finds the weapon, just because he has the right to a home?"

Other writers here also argue that full freedom of the press is desirable in a stable democratic society, but that too much tolerance of vitriol in these uncertain times could lead to disaster.

But a few journalists are worried that the silencing of the opposition harks back to the bad old days and may warp the development of a healthy democratic society.

"If there is going to be a nationalization of the Communist Party's property, and in particular of its printing presses, I hope there will also be a demonopolization of these resources," said Natasha Chaplina, editor of the independent Leningrad weekly Chas-Pik.

"What kind of joy will there be for us if we are left with a city government monopoly of the press in place of the party monopoly? Journalists will get no joy out of that at all."

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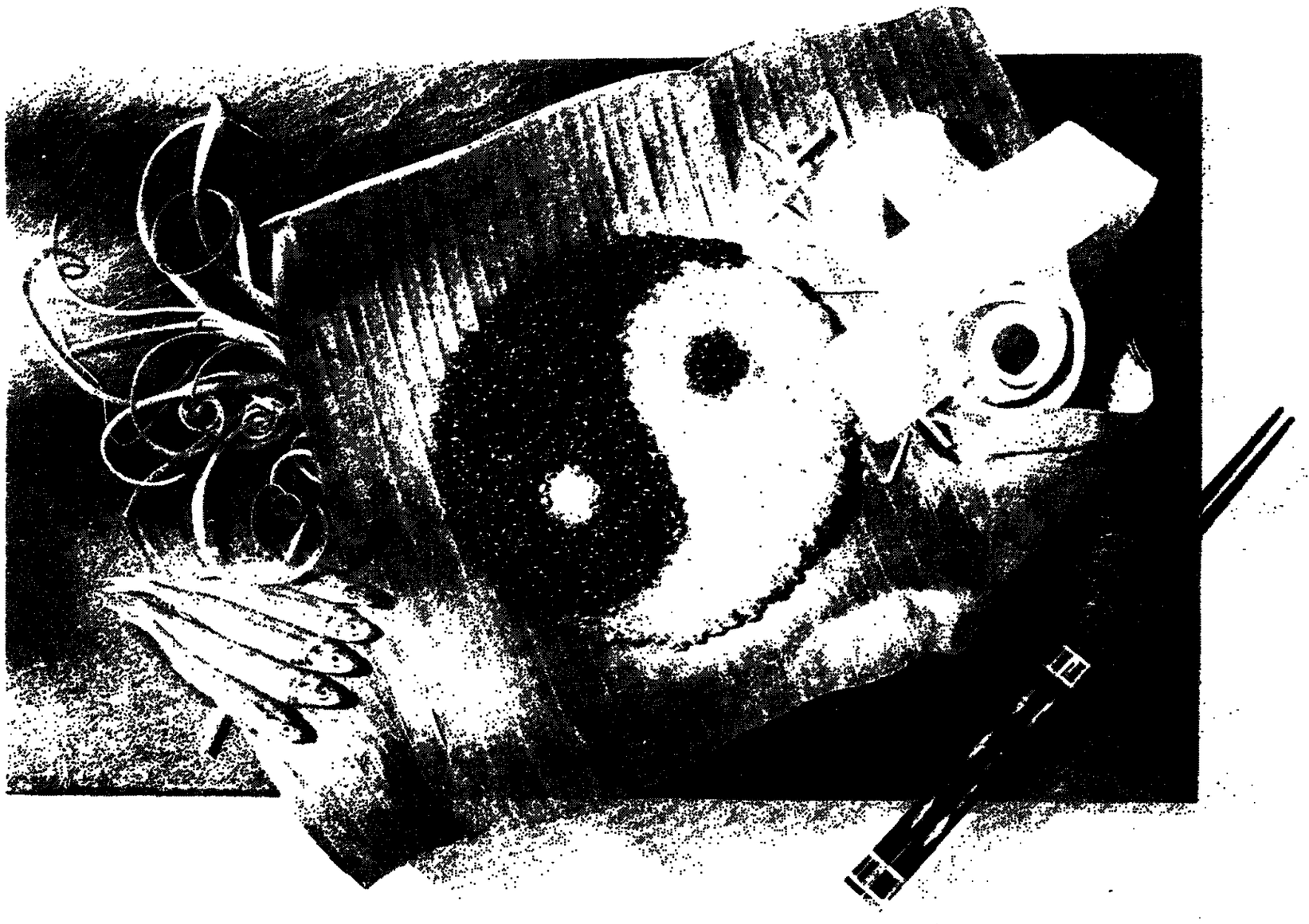

It's a well-known fact: some Asian countries are among the world's leading economies.

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But by fostering a state of harmony and creating the correct atmosphere, they do help one successfully conduct business.

If in the course of negotiations you are confronted with a situation where you could in some way cause your counterpart to "lose face," you should refrain from persisting even if you are clearly in the right. You can expect this demonstration of good will to be met with grateful recognition, even if none of those present openly show it.

By behaving in this way, you will have by no means lost influence. On the contrary, you will have shown that you have taken to heart the most important rule of conduct: always permit your counterpart to save face in a dignified manner. And by doing so, you will also further your own interests.

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And yet, every day even we still learn something new.

That is how it should be. For, in the words of a Chinese proverb, continually striving to secure longterm success is more important than "quickly plucking a feather from a passing goose."

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HISTORY'S SC

U.S. Group Calls for Slashing of Atom Arms

Not to Praise Lenin, but To Bury Him?

MOSCOW — The question of burying Lenin should be considered at the next session of the parliament, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev said Thursday.

Mr Gorbachev told the Congress of People's Deputies that he was receiving a proposal from Mayor Anatoly A. Sobchak to remove Lenin's body from the marble mausoleum on Red Square.

Mr Sobchak had said, to applause from lawmakers, the purpose to end our Congress is a shameful [illegible] and adopt the following decision: Fulfill the last wish of Vladimir Ulyanov [Lenin] and bury him in accordance with [illegible] and national traditions.

Mr. Gorbachev [illegible] "I think we have dealt with this problem [illegible] be the Soviet [illegible] whether or not Supreme Soviet gets together.

Lenin should be buried with all due honors next to his mother and other close relatives at the Volkovskoye Cemetery in Leningrad, Mr. Sobchak said. Lenin was made to a religious burial. Lenin was a [illegible] atheist and would probably not have wished [illegible] church involvement. The Soviet [illegible] founder did, however, express the wish to be buried next to his mother.

Moscow TV Interview Is On

NEW YORK — Mr. Nixon's [illegible] interview with Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Boris N. Yeltsin is to be broadcast live at midnight EDT Thursday [illegible] GMT Friday, the network said.

HISTORY'S SCRAP HEAP: 'We, too, want independence,' says a Tibetan, 'and we hope that now it is more likely to happen.'

U.S. Group Calls for Slashing of Atom Arms

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The National Academy of Sciences called Thursday for a new nuclear-arms policy by the United States, one that takes advantage of the transformations in Europe and the Soviet Union to negotiate further drastic reductions.

Eventually, academy experts say, as few as 1,000 to 2,000 nuclear warheads will be needed by the United States to maintain its strategic deterrent — more than a 90 percent reduction from the level envisioned in the freshly signed START treaty.

Battlefield nuclear weapons should be cut the most, if not eliminated, the academy said, because the threat of an overwhelming conventional attack has sharply diminished.

Deterrence would remain the guiding principle of the new policy, but cutting nuclear forces, the academy said, would perform an important psychological role in confirming the end of the Cold War. Reductions would assume that neither side builds a strategic defense shield.

Regardless of the outcome of events in the Soviet Union, the disappearance of the NATO-Warsaw Pact confrontation in Europe and the reunification of Germany "have transformed the security landscape almost irreversibly," according to the academy report.

The paper was prepared by the academy's Committee on International Security and Arms Control, which includes leading scientists and retired military officers.

The academy had these proposals for a new nuclear policy:

- The United States and the Soviet Union should first reduce their strategic nuclear forces to 3,000 to 4,000 warheads from the 8,000 to 10,000 envisioned in START.
- These remaining nuclear forces should be made more "survivable," in part by eliminating vulnerable intercontinental missiles carrying multiple warheads. Submarines still offer the most survivable nuclear force, it said.
- Tactical nuclear weapons could be eliminated, and both sides should remove all nuclear weapons from surface ships.
- Any agreement following START should include procedures to actually destroy warheads.
- To improve control of nuclear weapons, the United States should install coded switches called "permissive action links" on all its submarine-launched missiles and should encourage other nations to install PALS on all its forces. When installed, PALs make activating the weapon, or access to the warhead, dependent on a code from a higher command.

The academy panel also urged the United States to step up its efforts to cement U.S.-Japan security cooperation, in part because of the threat of the spread of nuclear weapons in East Asia.

Peter Dejong/The Associated Press

Two peddlers displaying their wares — charcoal and apples — in central Moscow on Thursday in a show of fledgling capitalism. Small-scale business is booming.

KGB Files Fail to Give Clues on Wallenberg

Reuters

MOSCOW — The KGB disclosed new information about the missing Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg on Thursday, but it cast no new light on his fate.

The KGB deputy chief, Nikolai Stolyarov, said five hitherto secret documents on the case of Mr. Wallenberg, who disappeared in the Soviet Union after saving thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazi death camps, had been handed over to Sweden.

But both sides said they cast no new light on the riddle.

"We have no foundation for reaching any conclusion that Mr. Wallenberg was alive after 1947," Mr. Stolyarov said at a news conference in Moscow at which he showed copies of the new files.

Mr. Stolyarov said the new documents had been recovered from KGB archives on the initiative of Vadim V. Bakatin, a liberal appointed to clean up the security organization following last month's failed coup.

The development ended speculation among Western experts that Mr. Bakatin would be able to unlock immediately the secret of one of World War II's most enduring mysteries.

But Mr. Stolyarov said the KGB would continue to cooperate with a joint Soviet-Swedish commission in searching KGB archives for any more clues to Mr. Wallenberg's fate.

Mr. Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy Von Dardel, who attended a separate news conference in Moscow, applauded the speed with which Mr. Bakatin had moved on the case.

Mr. Wallenberg saved tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazi death camps in the last days of the war by issuing them protective Swedish diplomatic passports. He was arrested by Soviet soldiers during the liberation of Budapest in 1945 and taken to Moscow.

The Kremlin said he died of a heart attack in prison in 1947, but Sweden never accepted this.

The new files handed to Sweden were copies of testimonies and reports, mostly handwritten. There were about 12 to 15 pages.

For China: New Soviet 'Peril'

Hard-Liners Fear Upheaval May Spur Ethnic Unrest

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

NEWS ANALYSIS

BEIJING — A young Tibetan's face lit up the other day as he reflected on the implications of the collapse of empire and communism in China's former ideological "big brother."

"We see parts of the Soviet Union getting independence," he said in an interview last week in the countryside of Gonghe County in Qinghai Province, what was once part of Tibet. "We, too, want independence, and we hope that now it is more likely to happen."

Such sentiments these days send shivers down the unyielding Communist spines in Zhongnanhai, China's version of the Kremlin. The hard-liners in Beijing face not only the peril of infection by the democracy contagion but also the risk that ethnic minorities in western China will be inspired by assertions of sovereignty across the border.

The risk is greatest in the Xinjiang region of northwest China, which has a large population of Muslims of Turkic origin. The Uzbeks, the Kazakhs and the Kirghiz on the Chinese side of the border might find inspiration if the result of the Soviet upheavals is independence for Soviet Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kirghizia.

Already last year there was a failed armed rebellion in southern Xinjiang. A Chinese researcher said recently that some areas in Xinjiang were tense and that guns were being smuggled across the border from Afghanistan, Pakistan and other countries.

The vice president, Wang Zhen, an 83-year-old hard-liner, happened to be visiting Xinjiang at the time of the Soviet coup and issued a warning that any attempt at separatism would be crushed.

"The People's Liberation Army is the sturdy pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship," Mr. Wang said in a statement carried on the front page of all major Chinese newspapers. "It is a wall of steel to preserve national unity and protect the socialist system."

In another sign that the leadership is jittery, Hong Kong newspapers on Sunday quoted a senior military leader as saying in an interview that the army had been put on alert. But there have not been any reports reaching Beijing of unusual military patrols on the streets of Chinese cities. In Beijing, there has been no obvious increase in the police presence.

Some urban Chinese, particularly young people and intellectuals, have greeted the collapse of Soviet communism with elation. But a variety of workers and peasants interviewed recently saw little reason to rejoice.

While embittered by corruption and economic mismanagement, such peasants and older workers often do not seem fervently anti-Communist. When asked about their yearnings, they cite prosperity rather than democracy, and many volunteer an almost visceral fear of national chaos such as occurred in the Cultural Revolution or in the first part of this century.

Many clearly see little that is attractive in a Soviet Union that, however democratic, is fragmenting and conceivably heading toward famine.

"The situation in the Soviet Union better not affect us," said a self-employed businessman in Qinghai. "We don't want China to fall apart as well."

Like many peasants and workers, he was captivated not by the triumph of "people power" in the Soviet republics but by the disintegration of empire. If that were to happen in China, Tibetans and Uzbeks might cheer, but many members of the Han Chinese majority would regard a breakup as a national tragedy.

Even among the urban middle class, people are toasting the Soviet changes as a victory for values in which they believe, rather than because of any strong hope that they will derive any benefit soon.

While the collapse of Soviet communism will leave Chinese hard-liners isolated and insecure, the record of the last 40 years suggests that that will make China's Communist leaders more, rather than less, repressive.

Text of Resolution On Soviet Changes

Following is the text of the resolution on the changes in the Soviet Union approved Thursday at the Congress of People's Deputies in Moscow, as translated by The Associated Press:

Resolution of the U.S.S.R. Congress of People's Deputies on measures resulting from the joint statement of the U.S.S.R. president and senior officials of republics and the decisions of the extraordinary session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet:

The coup d'état committed on Aug. 19-21, 1991, endangered the process of the formation of new union relations between sovereign states. The resulting situation may lead to dire consequences inside the country and in relations with foreign states.

The elimination of the coup and the victory of democratic forces delivered a serious blow to reactionaries, on all that held back the process of democratic transformations. Thus, a historic chance was created for the acceleration of radical transformations, renewal of the country.

In order to prevent the further breakup of power structures, the U.S.S.R. Congress of People's Deputies proclaims a transition period for forming a new system of state relations based on the expression of the will of the republics and the interests of the nations.

The congress has resolved:

1. To approve in principle proposals resulting from the joint statement of the U.S.S.R. president and leading officials of union republics, the resolution of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet on the situation created in the country in connection with the coup d'état.

2. To accelerate the preparation and signing of the treaty on the Union of Sovereign States, in which each of them shall able to define on its own the form of its participation in the union. The new union must be based on the principles of independence and territorial integrity of states, the observance of the rights of the nations and the individual, social justice and democracy.

3. To work out and conclude interrepublic treaties on economic, monetary-financial, scientific and technological cooperation, ecological security, defense of the rights and freedoms of the citizens, on the principles of collective security and defense while preserving a single armed forces and single control of nuclear and other arsenals of the means of mass destruction.

The Interrepublic Economic Committee shall begin immediately to work out and conclude a treaty on the economic union, which would have an open character, and the participation in which would not be tied to the signing of the union treaty.

4. The U.S.S.R. president, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and the State Council shall provide the legal succession of power and government and guarantee a peaceful and orderly transition to a democratic civil society.

5. During the transition period, all international agreements and obligations adopted by the U.S.S.R. shall be strictly observed, including those in the sphere of arms control and reduction, human rights, foreign economic relations.

To support the aspiration of republics for their recognition as subjects of international law and for consideration of the question of their membership in the United Nations.

6. All state organs, institutions, organizations and officials shall ensure the observance of the rights and freedoms of the people, which are proclaimed and guaranteed in the U.S.S.R. Constitution, the Declaration of Human Rights and Freedoms, the laws of the U.S.S.R. and republics, as well as the freedom of the press, the conscience, the right to establish political parties, trade unions and public unions.

7. While respecting the declarations of sovereignty and acts of independence adopted by republics, the Congress stresses that the gaining of independence by republics that have chosen to refuse to join the new union necessitates negotiations with the U.S.S.R. to resolve the entire complex of problems relating to secession, as well as their immediate joining in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and other important international treaties and agreements, including those which guarantee the rights and freedoms of the individual.

REVOLUTION: *Availing Little*

(Continued from Page 1)

bled in the last two weeks, but the economic legacy remains. The president of the Russian Republic, Boris N. Yeltsin, who was the focus of resistance to the attempted coup, is committed to creating a free-market system on the ruins of the command economy. But he and his advisers cannot agree on how to get from Point A to Point B and have little enthusiasm for Polish-style "shock therapy": the overnight liberalization of prices and removal of government subsidies.

The August revolution certainly removed many of the political obstacles to economic change in the Soviet Union. But the real revolution, the economic revolution, has scarcely begun.

For the time being, the economy remains under the control of a committee headed by the Russian prime minister, Ivan S. Silayev, a former industrial manager steeped in the old command-and-administer system. Mr. Silayev has made it clear that he is more concerned with the problem of how to survive the coming winter than with long-term economic change.

Even in those areas where the politicians are agreed on the need for fundamental change, there are huge social barriers. The dismantling of the Stalinist system of collectivized agriculture is most likely to proceed very slowly, not for any lack of political will but because of a dire shortage of would-be private farmers.

"Several generations of our people have lived under the collective farm system in this country," said Alexei Emelyanov, a leading agricultural economist. "They have lost the entrepreneurial spirit."

It is widely accepted that communism is dead as an ideology. But many liberal politicians say they fear that the failure of economic change could pave the way for the rise of a Russian fascism.

"We liberals tried to reform this country for the past six years and achieved nothing, except *glasnost*," Mr. Korotich said. "It took three days for the conservatives to demonstrate their impotence. We are now waiting for a third force — people who urge crowds to smash windows and rob. The parliament is talking, but nobody is working."

Mr. Korotich, who became chairman of the board of the popular weekly Ogonyok this week after resigning as editor, compares the situation in Russia today to the situation in Germany in 1933, on the eve of Hitler's rise to power.

The country has just suffered a devastating international defeat, losing many of its former satellites. The economy is in deep recession. A neo-fascist candidate, Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky, collected 6 million votes in the Russian presidential election in June, coming in third behind Mr. Yeltsin and the former Soviet prime minister, Nikolai I. Ryzhkov.

Not to Praise Lenin, but To Bury Him?

The Associated Press

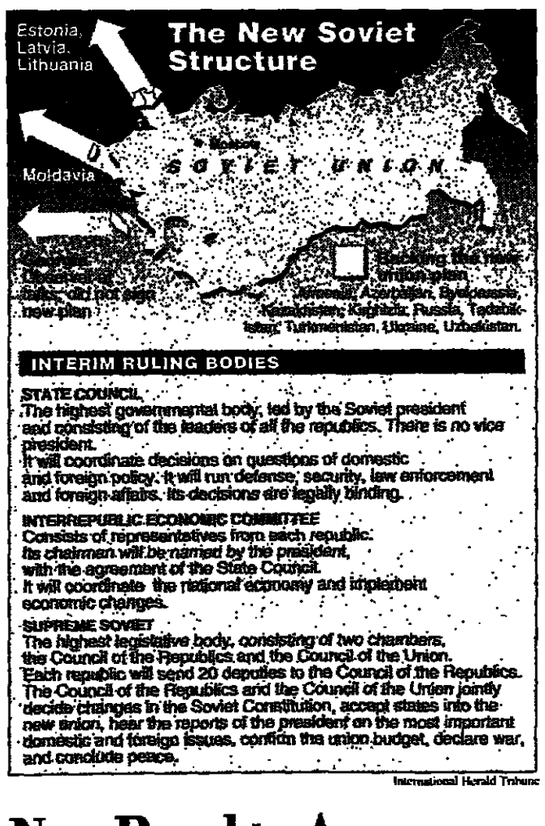
MOSCOW — The question of burying Lenin should be considered at the next session of the national legislature, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev said Thursday.

Mr. Gorbachev told the Congress of People's Deputies that he was "not rejecting" a proposal from Mayor Anatoli A. Sobchak of Leningrad to remove Lenin's body from the marble mausoleum on Red Square.

Mr. Sobchak had said, to applause from lawmakers: "I propose to end our Congress in a dignified manner and adopt the following decision: Fulfill the last wish of Vladimir Ulyanov Lenin and bury him in accordance with religious and national traditions and customs."

Mr. Gorbachev responded: "I think we should deal with this problem wisely and quietly. We should deal with that whenever the new Supreme Soviet gets together."

Lenin should be buried "with all due honors" next to his mother and other close relatives at the Volkhovskoye Cemetery in Leningrad, Mr. Sobchak said. Although reference was made to a religious burial, Lenin was a strident atheist and would probably not have wished for any church involvement. The Soviet founder did, however, express the wish to be buried next to his mother.



International Herald Tribune

New Panel to Assume Direction of Economy

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet economy will be run by an interrepublican committee, as a result of the supreme legislature's approval of major changes in state power structures on Thursday.

The Interrepublic Economic Committee will take the place of an interim body led by the Russian prime minister, Ivan S. Silayev, since the failed coup resulted in the dismissal of the Soviet government.

But it, too, is considered a transitional body, until Soviet republics form a union and draft a constitution.

The committee's functions include coordinating economic management and putting into effect agreed economic changes and social policies. Its members have yet to be named.

"The chairman of the committee is to be appointed by the U.S.S.R. president with the accord of the State Council," said the law on transitional state power structures.

"The Interrepublic Economic Committee and leaders of country-wide organs are accountable in their activity to the U.S.S.R. president, State Council and Supreme Soviet," the law said.

Mr. Silayev has said that he is ready to hand over responsibility to the new committee. His current team, which took over immediately after the coup attempt, focused on improving supplies of food, fuel and consumer goods.

He told the daily Izvestia that a plan, known as the Silayev-Yeltsin program, was being devised. The Russian Republic president, Boris N. Yeltsin, emerged as the country's leading political figure after heading resistance to the coup.

Mr. Silayev gave no details of the program but said market mechanisms were taking the place of the old system.

"Mercenary motives are alien to us," he said. "We have come to offer support to the Soviet president and help the republics."

LEADER: *A Deft Touch*

(Continued from Page 1)

this may wind up floating unpredictably as a crap game, with different republic leaders taking turns at the dice.

But its presidency guarantees Mr. Gorbachev fresh trips to world economic summit meetings where he exults so creatively.

The leaner job may relieve him of domestic obligations that were never his forte — those vox pop photo-ops with the disgruntled tractor-factory workers, perhaps, where his common touch usually took the form of another of his patented soliloquies.

In the hall Thursday, so packed with chastised careerists of the now suspended Communist Party, the performance — Mr. Gorbachev's dominance of every rule and microphone and the audience's final yielding — was redolent of the way things were in his rise through the party when he honed his skills at staying the vigilant master of confused and wearying debate.

The Soviet president was first pushed into a less inclusive power-sharing compromise by Mr. Yeltsin and the republic leaders when the center began wobbling last spring. He was then carried headlong into republicanism by the coup events.

But in adopting as his own the emergency plan concocted from the dust and sweat of post-communism, Mr. Gorbachev has served Mr. Yeltsin and the other ascendant republic leaders. He has provided a focused identity and credibility to something that is still largely an unknown.

This is the power that President Gorbachev exercises among the republic leaders in their new power-sharing arrangement and emergency plan. He has made himself a willing agent and symbol of their interdependence.

He is no longer the single executive master of the Soviet Union, but he never really was, as is attested to by the need for the latest desperate plan itself.

SOVIETS: *The Junking of Lenin's Power Structure*

(Continued from Page 1)

states whose independence has received broad recognition elsewhere, and while most other republics have also proclaimed independence, all except Moldavia might yet form some new association.

The new government was declared a transitional authority, until those republics that wanted to could agree on a new relationship, still undefined. The law set no time limits, and deputies talked vaguely of a transitional period of two months to two years.

Mr. Gorbachev, who had survived the coup only to stand on the brink of losing any viable levers of control, emerged in the interim order subordinate to the republics, less an executive president than a coordinating manager.

Yet, the very fact of his survival, his experience in domestic and foreign affairs and the familiar determination he displayed at the Congress suggested that he could emerge with a significant role in the new council. Most republican leaders have problems enough at home, and Mr. Gorbachev is likely to be the major conduit for any foreign aid.

Whatever the reason, his obvious good humor at the Congress testified to his satisfaction at what he described as a historic moment.

"By determining the principles and mechanisms for the transitional period, the Congress lays the groundwork for a future union of sovereign states," he said before closing the session. "The Congress rose to the occasion at this crucial and, without any exaggeration, historic moment in the development of our state."

It was also a satisfying moment for those who had struggled for years against a monolithic and repressive system that had held their nation in thrall for seven decades. Many viewed the vote as that system's final burial.

The end did not come easily. For two days the debate at the Congress ranged from bitter resistance against the surrender of power to somber acknowledgment that the old order was finished.

At the Thursday session, however, Mr. Gorbachev turned tough. Flanked by Boris N. Yeltsin of the Russian Republic and the leaders of nine other republics, the man who six years earlier first loosed the democratic processes that created this Congress now sternly demanded that it fulfill its purpose by clearing the way for a qualitatively new era.

Turning away all speakers, demanding silence and obedience in the vast Palace of Congresses, Mr. Gorbachev martialed vote after vote until the deputies balked on a critical paragraph. Twice they denied it the two-thirds majority needed for a constitutional change. Then Mr. Gorbachev declared an ultimatum: "We've been talking for three days and we must move forward. Either take this decision and continue on the path, or we will seek new answers."

He did not elaborate, but the glare of the republican leaders made clear that they were the new law in the land with or without the endorsement of the Congress. This time, by a margin of several score votes, it passed — 1,606 for, 116 against, 83 abstaining and 37 not voting.

Critical to the passage was the decision of Estonia and Latvia, despite their independence, to have their deputies participate in the vote. Lithuania had withdrawn its deputies at the outset.

The rest went easily, and by the time the Congress was called on to vote on a Declaration of Human Rights, no one even asked to speak. The declaration, which includes guarantees of free movement, is nonbinding.

Moscow Recalls Envoy

Reuters

PARIS — The Soviet ambassador to France, Yuri V. Dubinin, who delivered a message to the French government from hard-line coup leaders last month, has been recalled to Moscow for consultations, the embassy said Thursday.

Soviets, in a Landmark, Scrap Residence Permits

Agence France-Presse

MOSCOW — The full Soviet parliament, in one of its landmark votes Thursday, approved a Declaration of Human Rights and Liberties that ends the state power to decide where people live and to punish them with forced labor.

Forced labor and the removal of citizenship, once commonly used against dissidents but banned in the declaration, have become rarer in recent years, but many Soviet citizens have grown to hate the *propiska*, or binding residence permit.

Shortly before adjourning, probably forever, the Congress of the People's Deputies approved a text that stated in part: "Everyone has the right to move freely within the country and choose his place of residence without limitation."

The declaration appears to apply also to foreigners, who currently must notify authorities 48 hours before traveling anywhere.

The sponsor of the declaration said that although the Supreme Soviet, the smaller standing parliament, would have to confirm it into law, the propiska, for all intents and purposes, is on its way out.

Moscow TV Interview Is On

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — ABC News's once-postponed "National Town Meeting" telecast with Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Boris N. Yeltsin was to be broadcast live at midnight EDT Thursday (0400 GMT Friday), the network said.

East German Spy Reportedly Quits Soviet Sanctuary

Reuters

MOSCOW — The former East German spymaster Markus Wolf, who fled to Moscow before German unification to avoid arrest, has left the Soviet Union, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

For three decades, Mr. Wolf ran one of the world's most successful espionage services, placing agents at the heart of the West German establishment.

"Officially there is no information so far, but according to other sources he left the Soviet Union," said a spokesman in the ministry department dealing with Germany.

Charlie Barnet Dies, Band Leader Among First to Hire Blacks

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — Charlie Barnet, a saxophonist and a Swing Era band leader who was among the first whites to hire black musicians, died Wednesday of pneumonia. He was 77 years old and suffered from Alzheimer's disease.

Mr. Barnet was credited with having discovered the singer Lena Horne. Best remembered for the jazz standards "Cherokee" and "Redskin Rhumba," he had retired from music and divided his time in recent years between homes in San Diego and Palm Springs.

He hired black musicians as early as 1937, including Frankie Newton and John Kirby. He featured Miss Horne as vocalist. His was one of few predominantly white bands to play the Apollo Theater in Harlem.

His wife, Betty, said her husband did not think of himself as a pioneer when he added blacks to his band. "He took musicians for their merit, and many of the blacks were superior to the whites," she said. "It wasn't a racial question."

Born to a wealthy New York City family, Mr. Barnet developed an interest in music when he received a saxophone as a gift. He disappointed his parents by eschewing law in favor of a musical career, joining a band on an ocean liner at 16. He led his first band at age 33.

Mr. Barnet's early hits included "Pompton Turnpike," "I Hear a Rhapsody" and "Where was I?" He wrote more than 25 Billboard pop chart hits from 1936 to 1946, including "Skyliner."

Thomas Tryon, 65, Actor Turned Novelist

NEW YORK (NYT) — Thomas Tryon, 65, a popular Hollywood actor who left the screen when he became a best-selling novelist, died Wednesday in Los Angeles of cancer.

A tall, handsome man born to a prominent Connecticut family, Mr. Tryon split his life between acting and writing. In both professions he achieved popular — if not always critical — acclaim.

He worked in films and television, playing the title role in the movie "The Cardinal," directed by Otto Preminger, and acting with a chimpanzee in a Walt Disney movie, "Moon Pilot." He played the title character of a Disney television series, "Texas John Slaughter."

In the late 1960s, he he wrote his first novel, "The Other." That work, published in 1971, stayed on the best-seller list for more than six months and sold more than 3.5 million copies. He was also the author of "Harvest Home," "Crowned Heads," "All That Glitters" and "The Night of the Moonbow."

Hiao-Tsium Ma, 80 Musicologist and Conductor

NEW YORK (NYT) — Hiao-Tsium Ma, 80, a musicologist, conductor and teacher who founded the Children's Orchestra in New York and who was the father of the cellist Yo-Yo Ma, died Aug. 28 in Long Beach, New York, of a stroke.

Ma was born in Ningpo, China, and studied at the National Central University in Nanking. He later joined the faculty of the school. In 1936, he moved to France and earned a doctorate in musicology at the Sorbonne, with Chinese music as his specialty. He also studied violin and composition at the Paris Conservatoire and the Ecole César Franck, and he performed professionally as a violinist.

Ma moved to New York in 1961. A year later, he founded the Children's Orchestra Society. He conducted the orchestra and taught its young players until his retirement in 1977. In 1984, the orchestra was revived by his daughter and her husband, Michael Dadap, who now conducts it.

■ *Other deaths:*

Davis Factor Sr., 89, who helped build his father's business, Max Factor & Co., into an international cosmetics empire, Saturday in Los Angeles of heart failure.

Mohamed Noah bin Omar, 94, the first Malaysian speaker of parliament and father-in-law of two former prime ministers, in Kuala Lumpur on Wednesday of a heart attack.

Jean Rook, 59, a columnist known as The First Lady of Fleet Street through nearly 20 years with the Daily Express, Thursday in London of cancer, the newspaper said.

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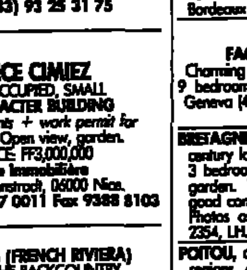
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HISTORY'S SCRAP HEAP: 'Nuclear weapons are under secure control,' says the defense minister. 'I ask you to calm down the world public.'

ALLIES: *Power Plays Are Likely*

(Continued from Page 1)

residual threat of Soviet power, meaning fears that a hard-line regime in Moscow would seek to rebuild an intimidating Soviet war machine.

In the postcoup era, officials and experts say, there is no longer any realistic chance that Russia could threaten Europe, Western or Eastern.

In fact, Russia is likely to depend on Western help in coping with new pressures, in the Far East and along the Muslim southern ring of the defunct Soviet empire, triggered by the collapse of the centralized system.

This Soviet shakeout, even if it takes many months to complete, promises to produce a windfall of benefits for the West, strategists say, including smaller armed forces, drastic cuts in nuclear arsenals and better cooperation in policing dangerous technologies.

The fear is that the Germans, uncomfortable with disorder anywhere in their vicinity, will become preoccupied with the vacuum of authority on their eastern doorstep and press for a concept of security focused on Central Europe.

Meanwhile, the power vacuum caused by the Soviet collapse is pulling at the new European security pillar, a redistribution of political and military responsibilities among the allies for the post-Cold War era.

That painful process, inching toward conclusion at summit meetings of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Community scheduled in tandem late this year, now faces the need to adjust to the most fundamental geopolitical event since World War II.

The opportunity for drastic change is greater, but so are divergences in countries' political instincts.

"It's dangerous to play with words like 'threat,' which have nothing like the same meaning now that the Soviet threat, meaning the threat to our existence, is gone," a French official said.

Even the fledging democracies of Eastern Europe, so alarmed last winter by the rise of hard-liners in Moscow, are shedding their fear that Soviet power might be employed to destabilize them. Some are starting to think about renewed political and economic ties to Moscow and the republics.

This sanguine outlook is absent in Bonn, where Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has again outpaced foreign leaders in his alarm about potential turbulence.

The crisis in Yugoslavia is instructive about the differences in outlook, which color countries' broader postures on security.

"We haven't done as badly as usual, particularly the Europeans," a U.S. official said. But, he added, "clearly we don't have the right instruments for coping decisively with this kind of brush fire."

Gradually, Western governments are moving toward a consensus that Serbian ambitions are the main cause of the trouble, that political persuasion and economic leverage cannot do the job alone and that the EC must be able "to bare our teeth" if necessary to impose a cease-fire.

But the strongest sense of urgency by far comes from Germany. Analysts trace this mainly to traditional reflexes, including the Germans' feeling of direct exposure to fallout from the East, concern about maintaining stability in a country with so many volatile borders and perhaps special sensitivity due to Germany's role in modern wars in Europe.

Initially, the Yugoslav crisis was tackled by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the 35-nation body designed to replace the old East-West divisions with mutual security cooperation.

With strong U.S. concurrence, the security conference launched the EC mediation effort in Yugoslavia, while Bonn and Washington blocked French suggestions of a military intervention, involving West European forces, to prevent partition.

Now Mr. Genscher has called for the conference to develop its own military peacekeeping capability, a step that other allies fear would tilt Western security thinking too far eastward.

In preferring to move slowly toward a consensus, other allied governments are partly motivated by what a U.S. ambassador called a potentially dangerous ambivalence among German leaders.

"Right now they're uncomfortable with the changes and running for multilateral cover, but they'll end up, even though they don't know it yet, some day using those same multilateral bodies as a way of exercising their power," he said.

Similar national cleavages are likely to dog Western handling of most opportunities opening up for security policies, including:

• Disarmament. The nuclear powers want what a NATO official calls "informal arms control," meaning concerted unilateral cuts driven by Moscow's needs to turn off the arms race, including a reduction of their 6,000 strategic nuclear arms to as few as 600 or 1,000.

That reflects Soviet planners' fears that threats are liable to materialize from the south or the east, not the west. "They are counting on us to provide their safest border," a French official said.

Germany, in contrast, is pressing for new nuclear disarmament treaties that NATO officials fear could eliminate Western nuclear arms, including nuclear-capable aircraft, from Europe.

• Troop cuts. NATO plans to cut U.S. and other allied forces in Germany to fewer than 100,000 soldiers, just enough to keep what officials call a credible trans-Atlantic insurance policy.

But German restrictions on foreign forces' maneuvers may make it increasingly hard to keep the minimal system in good condition.

• NATO. The alliance is comfortable accelerating plans to drastically shrink its military visibility, but that trend coincides with Bush administration instincts to wield U.S. power in conjunction with individual allies around the world.

If German indifference lets NATO atrophy, France and other European allies risk losing U.S. involvement in Europe as a counterbalance to German authority.

• Nonproliferation. Russian cooperation could make it easier to keep long-range missiles and chemical weapons away from dubious customers.

Vasili Kanchev/Agence France-Presse

Soviet deputies, one of them a general, listening to the debate Thursday in the Congress.

EUROPE: *Plans Need to Be Substantially Redrawn*

(Continued from Page 1)

body has yet begun to grasp the implications for the old ways of doing things."

Take a look at what is already starting to break loose in the developments of just this week:

• After bitter fights with Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia in stalled negotiations over expanding trade relations, Brussels announced that it needed more flexibility from EC members to make trade concessions to the former Soviet satellites on goods like farm products, textiles, coal and steel.

"The coup in Moscow, even though it failed, was a wake-up call for the Community in its dealings with its Eastern neighbors," said Richard Portes, director of the Center for Economic Policy Research in London. "We now know we have to do much more to open Western markets. That may even create tremendous pressures to make really substantive changes in the CAP [(Common Agricultural Policy], although I'm sure if they come, they won't come voluntarily."

• Despite worries by the EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, about creating a two-tier Europe, nearly all the members of the Community have now united behind a Dutch proposal on economic and monetary union that is likely to foster the inner core of European hard-currency nations long favored by German central bankers.

• Senior EC officials also acknowledged that a widening of the European club will have to include not just the rich European Free Trade Association nations like Austria and Sweden that have already applied for membership, but also eventually perhaps more than a dozen members from Eastern Europe, including independent new countries that may emerge from the breakup of the Soviet Union and the conflict in Yugoslavia.

"We are now living in a Europe that is free, where people can make their own choices," said Frans Andriessen, the EC foreign affairs commissioner. "That is a different Europe than the one we've lived in the past 40 years."

And just as Russia is most likely to hold sway over most of the other republics in whatever phoenix rises from the ashes of the old Soviet Union, all this is occuring against a backdrop in which Germany, for all its immediate problems with unification, appears more and more to be shaping the European Community to its own liking.

"To an outsider like me, it looks like the EC is now being created largely in a German image," said Alan Stoga, international economist at Kissinger Associates in New York. "From the pace at which Europe moves toward a single currency to the future opening of the EC to multiple new members that are likely to be within its economic orbit, Germany is generally getting what it wants."

'The final breakdown of the Soviet empire changes everything for Europe. Nobody has yet begun to grasp the implications for the old ways of doing things.'

Heinrich Vogel, director of the Institute of East Europe and Soviet Studies in Cologne.

Within the Community, the self-imposed December deadline to complete separate negotiations on both political and economic union is rapidly approaching. While a detailed agreement appears in sight that would make it possible to create a single currency managed by a European central bank, no such consensus yet exists on the shape of new political institutions to make EC decision-making easier.

For now, European officials insist they are still on schedule to finish both intergovernmental conferences in time for leaders to sign treaties at their planned summit meeting on Dec. 9-10 in the Dutch city of Maastricht.

"It's too early to talk about delaying" the conferences, a German diplomat said. "If you did that, you'd never get them done."

But many officials in Brussels now acknowledge that the Community will have to make room for consideration of the inevitable widening of membership in its talks on political union.

"It is fair to say that all the questions of community enlargement will soon have to be put on the table," one EC negotiator said. But contrary to conventional wisdom that suggests cooperation will falter under the pressure of new members, Community leaders argue that events in the East should serve as a stimulus to streamline EC institutions and move integration faster rather than slower.

"Can you imagine a commission with 30 members?" Mr. Andriessen asked rhetorically. "A European Parliament with 1,200 members?"

These issues are critical today even though countries like Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia cannot expect to become EC members until the end of the century at the earliest. Officials point to the 11 years between the death of Franco in Spain and its joining the Community as the fastest possible timetable for the poorer nations of Eastern and Central Europe.

But even as Europe's architects remain largely focused on trying to achieve closer cooperation among the Community's 12 member states, demands are growing to respond right away with more generosity and imagination to the fledgling democracies on EC borders.

"The relations of the EC with Eastern Europe after 1992," Mr. Portes said, "will depend greatly on what we do now."

Soviet Assurances on A-Arms

Military and Civilian Leaders Promise Tight Controls

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Civilian and military leaders here offered assurances to the world on Thursday that, despite a decision to reconstitute the Soviet Union as a loose alliance of independent republics, the nation's nuclear arsenal would remain under tight central control.

The Congress of People's Deputies, the old union's parliament, insisted that the nation's 15 component republics forsake any right to possess nuclear weapons as a condition of their sovereignty.

Republic leaders, including President Boris Yeltsin of the Russian Republic, supported that condition and expressed a desire to keep the arsenal under some form of central control.

At the same time, the Soviet Union's senior military commanders said that neither the instability of the failed rightist coup two weeks ago nor the potential instability as the nation gropes for a new system of governance posed any danger to the world.

"Nuclear weapons are under secure control," said Defense Minister Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, who was appointed to replace Marshal Dmitri T. Yazov, one of the coup leaders who is now in jail. Even during the putsch, they were not accessible to anyone. Now, we have increased control over them many times."

"I ask you to calm down the world public," he said at a news conference.

The recently appointed chief of the armed forces, General Vladimir N. Lobov, delivered a similar message in an interview with Tass. "Transferring part of the Soviet Union's nuclear potential to union republics is out of the question," he said.

Indeed, the nation's 27,000 nuclear weapons have become one of the few factors braking the republics' headlong rush toward independence in the last two weeks.

So far, no republics have expressed interest in possessing nuclear weapons singly, but none wants the arsenal to fall under the exclusive control of the Russian Republic, either. That anxiety, along with a desire for some form of economic alliance, underpins the movement for some form of continuing union structure, albeit far weaker than what has existed for the last 74 years.

The Ukraine, for example, the Soviet Union's second-largest republic and home to some of the nation's intercontinental nuclear missiles, wants the weapons transferred to Russia so that it can become a nonnuclear nation, according to Ukrainian officials. But it does not want the weapons under Russia's exclusive control.

"We are not against the nuclear weapons being removed from our territory," a Ukrainian deputy, Yuri Shcherbak, said Thursday. But he added that their removal was technically complicated and could only be accomplished after negotiations with Russia and among the republics. "It's not so simple just to take the missiles out," he said.

Representatives of the Baltic states, the first republics to seek independence, also said they did not object to the union's demand that they renounce nuclear arms.

The resolution approved Thursday by the Congress states that republics that have declined to sign the union treaty must "immediately" join the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The resolution also promises that, "during the transitional period," the new union will respect all international accords, including arms-control agreements.

As with many issues, the question of the republics' control over nuclear weapons, and whether they will insist on a veto right before the weapons' use, has yet to be thrashed out.

Mr. Yeltsin said in a speech to the Congress on Tuesday that "Russia, for its part, guarantees the preservation of the integrity of the nuclear potential, the army."

"It will not fall to hawks or extremists," he said. "Special structures are being created for it today."

In an interview later with CNN, Mr. Yeltsin said strategic nuclear missiles stationed in the Ukraine and Kazakhstan would be transferred to Russian territory. He said a committee has been established to control the weapons and ensure that they did not fall into the hands of "ultraleft or ultraright forces or terrorists."

Soviet Notes

■ **The city council of Sverdlovsk**, an industrial center in the Ural Mountains 1,380 kilometers (850 miles) east of Moscow and the site of the 1918 execution of Czar Nicholas II and his family, has decided to change the city's name back to Ekaterinburg, Tass reported. Ekaterinburg, originally named for the Empress Catherine I, was renamed in 1924 in honor of Yakov M. Sverdlov, a Bolshevik leader and the Soviet Union's first head of government. *(NYT)*

■ **Germany's economics minister, Jürgen Möllemann**, said Thursday that he planned to travel to Moscow for the third time this year to discuss aid for the Soviet Union with that country's new team of economics experts. He repeated Bonn's calls for concerted international aid to the country, noting that Germany had already pledged or given more than $34 billion. *(Reuters)*

■ **Norway's Central Bank** said Thursday that it would print 5,000 Lithuanian diplomatic passports and was holding talks on the possibility of printing money for the Baltic state. *(Reuters)*

■ **The Crimea, a Black Sea resort area**, declared independence on Thursday but made it clear it was not breaking away from the Ukraine, Tass reported. The region's parliament voted to become an autonomous region within the Ukraine, which itself declared independence from the Soviet Union after last month's coup. "Under the document," Tass said, "only the people of the Crimea have the right to possess and use the land and its wealth." *(Reuters)*

Deputy Minister Of Interior Fired By Gorbachev

Reuters

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev on Thursday dismissed Deputy Interior Minister Boris V. Gromov, the latest in a string of dismissals after last month's failed coup.

Mr. Gorbachev's decree said General Gromov, a hero of the Afghan war, had been released from his post in connection with a move to another job, but did not say what that would be.

General Gromov was one of the signatories of an article in the conservative newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya a month before the coup, suggesting that only the armed forces could protect the Soviet Union from chaos.

He said Wednesday that he had been absent when the coup attempt began on Aug. 19.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

After the Salomon Affair

Markets run on trust. The job facing the regulators in the aftermath of the trading scandal at Salomon Brothers is to repair the damage to investors' trust. They are entitled to assurance that the market will treat them fairly and that the rules will be rigorously enforced. Salomon's new chairman, Warren Buffett — who is also a major investor in The Washington Post Co. — appeared before a congressional committee Wednesday to pledge cooperation with the authorities.

Salomon's transgressions were particularly dangerous because they were a series of attempts to manipulate the market in U.S. government securities — the largest financial market in the world and one that strongly influences most others. When the Treasury auctions off an issue of securities, it limits the amount that any one buyer can take to prevent one firm from cornering the market in an issue. A group of four traders at Salomon broke that rule three times between last December and May, the firm says.

This chain of events has a bizarre side to it. As Salomon recapitulates it, the trader chiefly responsible may have been motivated less by money than by a feud with a Treasury official. But the greater mystery is the failure of the firm's management to stop it. The chairman and the president both knew of at least one of these infractions in April, yet they allowed a much greater one to go forward in May. That one brought the federal regulators down on them. Since then Salomon's senior management has resigned and been replaced.

Three things need to happen, and quickly. The regulators need to assure themselves and the public that the misbehavior at Salomon was limited, as Salomon says it was, to a few people who have already been removed. Second, they have to assure themselves that similar games have not been played at other firms. Finally, both regulators and Congress need to consider whether the present regulatory system — meaning both the laws and the staffs of people who enforce them — is adequate to preserve confidence in a financial industry that has grown with startling speed and now operates worldwide with steadily increasing complexity.

When trust has been damaged, it is never good enough simply to try to put things back as they were before. It is necessary to impose new safeguards and demonstrate that they work. In order to make the market as good and reliable as it seemed before the Salomon affair, the traders and the regulators together are going to have to make it better.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Nine Sundays Plan

Presidential campaigns have lately prompted two grievances from the public: They are too long, and they are too short. That is, with all the primaries and caucuses, campaigns drag on for too many months. But once the public finally gets interested, TV coverage is counted in too few seconds.

The Democrats, who still have no well-known candidate, are providing a masochistic remedy for the first complaint. The seven dwarfs of the last campaign have turned into a 1992 field that looks more like Bashful and Sleepy. And now, a team of students of politics at Harvard offers a healthy remedy for the second complaint. "Nine Sundays," it is called, describing a package of general election campaign coverage that can enlarge and enrich democracy.

The besetting difficulty of modern political coverage is compression. The rapidly ticking TV clock puts a premium on the lively phrase, fitted to a nine-second "sound bite" or the colorful image that requires no words at all. In any case, there's almost no time to satisfy voters concerned about issues.

Issues! The very word evokes good-government goo-goos, policy wonks and endlessly serious analysts. Yet campaigns are serious; candidates do stand for different things and sooner or later, voters do care to know those stands. Newspapers can explore issues in depth; there is no way a TV correspondent can explain a candidate's energy program in nine seconds, or 30, or 90.

The "Nine Sundays" plan, developed at Harvard's Joan Shorenstein Barone Center on the Press, Politics and Public Policy, offers a sensible way to put back the beef. The idea is simple. Every Sunday night during the fall, public television, cable networks and at least one of the three major networks would present a 90-minute campaign program.

Five Sundays would be devoted to, yes, issues, like the Middle East or abortion, one at a time. Three Sundays would feature debates, two presidential and one vice presidential. The final Sunday would offer candidates' concluding speeches. The cost need not be dismaying, and the idea of sharing programs is not utopian. It builds on the intriguing arrangement between NBC News and the Public Broadcasting Service to pool their talents during next year's conventions.

"Nine Sundays" is not merely a good idea. It is practical, as spelled out in the Harvard proposal. Whether it is in fact carried out now depends heavily on the three major networks. Policy wonks and voters alike will be watching to see whether they wish to remain funnels for sound bites or will grasp the chance to make campaigns sounder.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tests for Free Speech

Colleges and universities have been having a turbulent time deciding what speech and action are permissible on campus. Their difficulty mirrors that of the larger society in setting bounds for sometimes bitter disagreements. In a country that prizes open, robust debate, and is willing to risk some breaches of the peace to give room to free speech, what are the limits?

Any college serious about its mission undertakes to teach — and exemplify — tolerance and free speech. Those virtues often harmonize, as when students honor each other's right to vent even hateful opinions. Sometimes they collide, as when students shout down or threaten opponents or harshly intimidate vulnerable students.

George Mason University, a state school in Virginia, squandered a chance to teach these lessons last spring when it suspended the Sigma Chi fraternity for conducting an "ugly woman" contest, a skit that included a white man dressed in drag and blackface, adorned with black wig and curlers.

Last week a federal judge made clear that the performance, however tasteless, fell on the protected side of the line. Judge Claude Hilton properly noted that the university need not be silent just because it must at times tolerate offensive expression. He said the school may make clear to deeply offended students that their First Amendment rights were no less protected.

The judge need not have stopped there. He could have pointed out that the school is also free to condemn immature and hurtful speech. That would serve academic ends and support those students who, for whatever reason, do not want to engage in the debate.

Brown University made a closer call last year, expelling a white undergraduate for raucous behavior. The facts seem to confirm the school's judgment that the student, who had a bad disciplinary record, uttered direct ethnic insults against black and Jewish students. He thus crossed the line between harsh but free speech and hateful conduct that a scholarly community need not endure.

According to the court of the larger community, so-called "fighting words" can be regulated or even punished; they are words so direct, personal and threatening as to provoke a violent act. The state, and by analogy the school as well, may also regulate the time, place and manner of admittedly free speech and expressive conduct. Some civility can be required in a learning environment — and even in the public streets.

A federal judge in Wichita has valiantly drawn such lines for demonstrators at abortion clinics: You may speak, sing, march and picket, but you may not physically obstruct women exercising their constitutional rights to seek the clinics' services.

Increasingly, courts are joining in the teaching process. They are holding schools, especially public schools, to the constitutional standards of the outside world. And they are trying to enlighten even the shouting, obstructive pro-life demonstrators on the need for tolerance of conflicting rights.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

De Klerk's Flawed Blueprint

South Africa's ruling National Party has unveiled a blueprint for what it calls "participatory democracy," a constitution under which power would be shared and devolved and no single ethnic group could dominate the others. It is natural that the whites, who form about one fifth of the population, should seek to safeguard their interests as far as possible under a system of universal franchise; to do otherwise would be political suicide for President Frederik W. de Klerk and his followers. But it is equally natural that the African National Congress, the most popular black party, should reject the Nationalists' blueprint out of hand.

There are three main criticisms to be made against the National Party's constitutional preferences. The first is that there is no chance of their being accepted by the ANC, the National Party's chief interlocutor in the negotiating process. The second is that the collective presidency which Mr. de Klerk advocates, whereby leadership would rotate between heads of the biggest parliamentary parties, is a recipe for political paralysis. The third defect in the blueprint is that it provides for a qualified franchise, related to property ownership, for elections to town and city councils. In a country where, until recently, black ownership of land has been heavily restricted, that proposal is unacceptably discriminatory.

Mr. de Klerk said his blueprint was not final. Rather, it is an opening bid in a negotiating process of which compromise will be the essence. The tortuous lengths to which he has felt it necessary to go in order to protect white interests suggest that the debate with the black majority will be long and bitter and that the outcome is far from guaranteed.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

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Revolution Teaches Its Old Follies

By Simon Schama

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — A reactionary military coup is thwarted in a capital city when soldiers defect to the representatives of the people. A ruler whose allegiances are suspect is returned to the city in a brief triumph that leaves him politically disabled.

Rejoicing crowds surge through the streets bearing the new colors (blue, white and red) that symbolize the birth of a free nation. Public opinion, unchecked by censorship, demands food and identifies plotters for retribution. Euphoria and fearfulness march together while the International community looks on, its congratulations edged with anxiety.

Moscow in the summer of 1991? No, Paris, in the summer of 1789.

Facile analogies are, no doubt, the historian's professional vice. We take pains to reprimand politicians who mutter "Munich" when any international crisis impends and to insist that differences are as instructive as similarities. But sometimes it becomes impossible to resist the feeling of ghostly recurrence.

During the last weeks Russian and Soviet historians have been reminded of the March Revolution of 1917 or the subsequent botched putsch of General Lavr Kornilov in the summer of the same year. But any historian of the French Revolution is going to be struck even more forcibly by parallels between the events in Russia and those in 1789 and may be inclined, as a result, to see dark clouds overshadowing the silver lining.

Like the Soviet Union, the monarchy of Louis XVI was an overextended empire, attempting to be a global power while failing the elementary test of legitimacy: feeding its people.

In a desperate attempt to break with a centralized command economy, liberal governments experimented with deregulation that in the short term made things worse.

The regime ultimately collapsed from its ruler's fatal inconsistency in the application of reform and his reluctance to embrace representative institutions that could give these changes a democratic sanction.

Will elegant, plausible Mikhail Gorbachev suffer the fate of the portly, inarticulate Louis XVI? Let us hope not. But to follow the parallel further is not especially cheering.

In 1991, as in 1789, the explosion of freedom; the sense that reactionary coercion had been frustrated by the people's will; the ritual desecration of symbols of tyranny has acted as a brief distraction from ensuring that food is distributed.

Two hundred and two years ago, though, a chill autumn followed a blazing summer. The harvest was poor, bread had failed to materialize except at high prices, riots erupted and politics turned ugly.

The great beneficiary and hero of the summer events (Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic; the Marquis de Lafayette, the commander of the National Guard), became, in his turn, the object of suspicion, able to hold power only by sanctioning public acts of retribution against those held criminally responsible for the people's plight.

Whole classes of people along with the institutions that had dominated the old regime were now stigmatized as enemies of the Fatherland.

Here too the parallels are already extraordinary. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has been a combined version of the French Catholic Church and the nobility: both tepid theology and grossly privileged elite. Like the party, church buildings were turned to civic functions; their assets were confiscated and sold off in an attempt to create a viable currency.

This is not to say there are not important differences. War, after all, as much as economic disaster and political chaos, was the condition for the nightmare of the Jacobin Terror. Yet France in 1793, like the Soviet Union today, was riven by rebellions of the regions — the west and south were as alien to Paris in culture as Uzbekistan and Armenia are to Moscow.

However loudly revolutions in great nations invoke principles of universal liberty and solidarity, the engines of their anger are invariably stoked by a sense of wounded patriotism that comes close to xenophobia.

In France that sentiment fired a war with the monarchies of Europe that lasted more than 20 years and consumed millions. The calamity began when the revolutionary nation began to read the defensive indifference of the great powers first as selfish gloating and then as outright hostility.

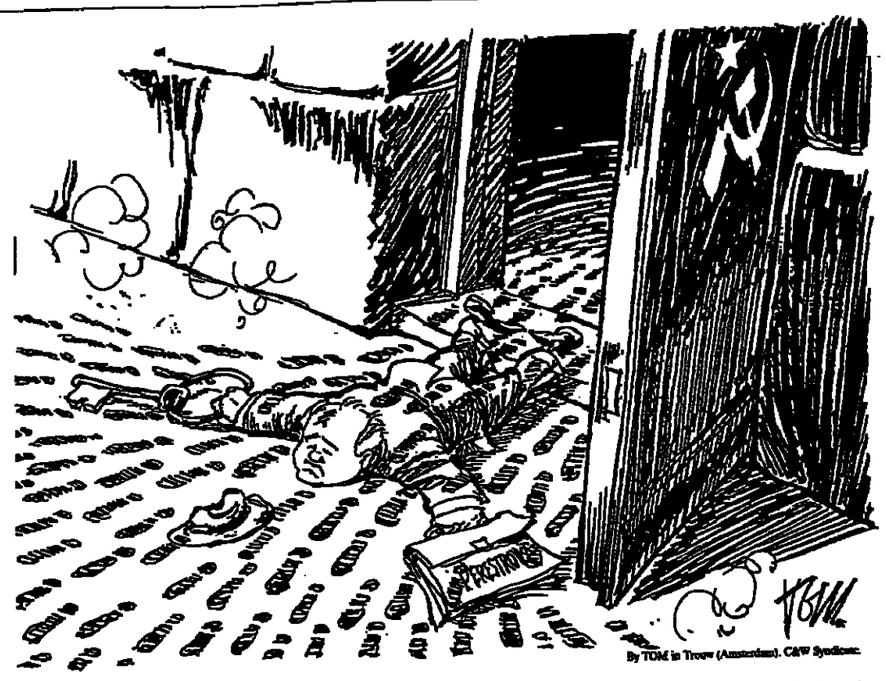
Of course, the Gorbachevs do not have relatives ruling the powers of Europe who would be tempted to intervene in their fate. Nor is there a Communist Pope (despite Fidel Castro's eminent qualifications for the office) who might excommunicate anyone dealing with the revolution.

Should the nomenklatura be dispatched to a richly merited political oblivion, its fate would be genuinely less tragic than the tens of thousands beheaded on the guillotine.

In the end the differences may count for more than the similarities. And the new Russian Revolution may turn out to be closer to the American than the French experience. But historically, America has been unique in its capacity to move from the fires of liberation to the cooler work of federal state-building.

Up to our own day a temperate revolution has been an oxymoron. Let us hope that in our time it can become a reality.

Simon Schama, professor of history at Harvard University, is author of "Dead Certainties (Unwarranted Speculations)." He contributed this view to The New York Times.



By TOM in Trouw (Amsterdam). CAW Syndicate.

Thankfully, People Can Be People

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Delicious little flashes of human arrogance lightened the awesome spectacle of history's leaps in the last few weeks. They made it less incredible, people stubbornly being people despite the breathless, surrealistic speed of events. Stereotypes break down in the gritty effort at survival.

In Lithuania, Soviet Black Beret troops huddled for safety in their barracks and appealed for asylum in the West. "It would be a humane gesture," said their commander, Major Boleslaw Makutinovic, 34. "We risk being victims of a terrible repression."

It was the Black Berets who attacked the Vilnius TV station earlier this year, leaving 15 dead. The major denied taking part himself, but said: "I want to live. I know what a bullet in your back does." (He and his 150 men were safely evacuated to Moscow.)

Pravda was shut down for a few days. When the former Communist Party organ was allowed to reappear, it said, "May God give us the strength and the wisdom to continue on the path of reform."

It was not repentant, though, but aggrieved by the deprivation of its human rights. "Humiliated, offended and threatened ourselves, we will devote all our energies to the defense of the individual," it promised.

In Latvia, irate Communists denounced the "McCarthyism" of closing down their factory cells, arguing their "constitutional rights." In Moscow, Central Committee members demanded to know what had become of "property rights" when they were thrown out of their headquarters.

In the United States, 81-year-old Gus Hall who has been head of the American Communist Party for some 40 years and knows even more about the "hysteria of the McCarthy period," said he was reminded of it by the "insanity" of banning party activities in the Soviet Union now. The Soviet Party "will be reconstituted, with an underground press," he assured.

It isn't only communists who can find it handy to piggyback on principles once rejected, when it turns out to be convenient.

Bassam Abu Sharif, a PLO spokesman, recently drew on the Gulf war to challenge the West to apply its "principle of no occupation by force." He managed to forget that this was not a PLO principle when Iraq invaded, occupied and annexed Kuwait.

Saddam Hussein's son, Oudai, publisher of a Baghdad newspaper, was more forthright the other day when he editorialized against all the fanfare for democracy which, he said, Iraq and Arab countries don't need. "I personally don't agree with those who think ordinary people know what's good for them," he wrote. "Look at what's happening in the Soviet Union."

There is no end to human ability to turn things around, as these snippets from the papers showed on the sidelines of the momentous news. It isn't only comic relief; it adds another grand dimension to the unending story of where change can lead and the surprises people can extract from it.

After the Moscow coup collapsed, a Soviet dissident in exile revealed that he had been preparing for it for 18 months. There are faxes in the Soviet Union now, photocopiers, computer nets, VCRs — nothing like Western communications links but still unavoidable accoutrements of trying to modernize the economy. Mainstream communications can be cut, but there are a lot more ways to spread the word than there used to be.

So from London Vladimir Bukovsky set about establishing an underground system. He consulted Solidarity veterans from Poland for tips on how they operated under martial law. One important element was training people in many places to operate little, mobile radio transmitters.

He said they were instructed to relay their reports to receivers in Warsaw, where they were to be passed on to the Western media for rebroadcast to the Soviet Union. Most Soviet jammers have been dismantled, and it would have taken time and a lot of money to rebuild them. Mikhail Gorbachev himself relied on the BBC and the Voice of America while he was sequestered.

Mr. Bukovsky's plan was never activated because things went too fast. But it was another answer to George Orwell whose utter totalitarian nightmare was based on the possibility that modern technology could provide central control of all communication. Orwell was right about the system, wrong about what people can do with machines when they are pressed. Another gleeful perversity come to light.

© Flora Lewis.

The Verdict Was Clear Back in the Summer of '88

By Richard Cohen

MOSCOW — How do you measure a revolution? For me, the answers come in stunningly simple experiences. The last time I was here, in 1986, I carefully concealed the names of the people I would be seeing and left certain research materials on the plane. Nevertheless, when I reached customs, a seemingly innocuous book was spotted, supervisors summoned and the offending book seized. This time, sighting a sign saying "Nothing to Declare," I breezed right into the Soviet Union. Times had changed.

Last time, calls to dissidents had to be made from public phones. This was wonderful stuff, bracing journalism with a Le Carré feel to it. It was as if all Moscow was in black and white, the colors of Stalin-era newsreels and, of course, the unofficial colors of the Cold War.

Certain rules had to be followed: Don't mention the name of one dissident to another. (Who knows who's an informer?) Don't mention any names on the phone. Assume offices, hotel rooms and apartments are bugged, and assume also that the KGB literally teems with walleyed people who do nothing more than listen to the bugs and phone taps. Hold all important conversations in open places. We have all seen that movie.

The attempted coup of Aug. 19 is said to have precipitated a revolution. Who can argue with that? The government of the Soviet Union was one thing one day and quite a different thing the next — even if almost no one is quite sure anymore what that is. Whatever it is, it arrived swiftly, starkly different one day than the day before: a revolution.

But what about the revolution of September 1988? That one also followed a long vacation by Mikhail Gorbachev, when he went to the Siberian cities of Krasnoyarsk and Norilsk to do what in America is called pressing the flesh.

In Krasnoyarsk, the flesh pressed back. Workers told Mr. Gorbachev that his program was a failure. They vented their frustration, complaining they could not get beef or pork or even, one of them said, hot water. The gripe session was carried on the nightly news program, "Vremya." Mr. Gorbachev had two things to say about his critics: They were "at my throat" and "they are right."

No one was killed that day. No bloody flags were unfurled and no government ministries changed hands. The day produced not a single martyr — which was why, paradoxically, it was so revolutionary.

Ordinary Soviet citizens, once so passive and intimidated that they would rarely speak to Western journalists, suddenly had the temerity to tell the leader that his program stinks. They seemed absolutely confident that they would not be punished for their frankness — not then and not in the future. If all that was not revolutionary, it was certainly remarkable. In fact, it was both.

Mr. Gorbachev has politically transformed his country. The great running story, the coverage of Soviet dissidents, is now a thing of the past. The refuseniks are gone, and while hotel rooms and offices are still bugged, no one much cares. A black market flourishes. An American journalist, here more than a week, has spent barely a ruble. He doles out single dollar bills instead — an unheard of practice back when the police were truly feared.

The Soviet Union is being peeled like an onion. Some new kind of country or countries will emerge in the vast space between Europe and the Pacific. As long as that space contains 27,000 nuclear warheads, what happens within it is of more than passing interest.

In 1986, I visited two people trying to get out of the Soviet Union. One was Elena Kaplan, the child of mathematicians and a mathematician herself. She was barred from leaving on security grounds. The other was Vladimir Feltsman, a concert pianist, whose exit application was repeatedly rejected. Their cause seemed hopeless. But I last saw both of them in America.

It is said that the August coup and, really, the countercoup that followed has not yet affected the man in the street. True enough. It is also the case that Mr. Gorbachev's political reforms were said not to have affected the man in the street either.

But intellectuals and what Europeans call "the political class," clearly had their lives transformed. The closing of the camps, the emptying of the jails — this is what happens after a revolution. Even before August, this had already happened.

The Washington Post.

Let the Putschists Redeem Themselves

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

WASHINGTON — Assuming that the Kremlin putschists will be found guilty of conspiring to commit high crimes against the state, their judges might want to devise punishments appropriate to the offenders and their misdeeds.

They could, for instance, do time as hospital orderlies, on condition, of course, that they forgo accepting the usual 25-ruble bribes many Soviet patients pay just to get their bedpans cleared away. The erstwhile paladins of the New Class also could learn something useful, maybe even redemptive, from service in the few, pitifully equipped homes for mentally and physically handicapped children.

For some of the plotters, some specific opportunities for service suggest themselves. As finance minister before becoming prime minister, Valentin Pavlov showed himself more than somewhat skeptical of the virtues of the market. He could learn something just washing dishes in Edik Khatchatryan's delightful cooperative restaurant, the Pecheskago, in Odessa.

First of all, the salary is attractive — 400 rubles a month for a dishwasher; Edik believes in paying his staff to do good work. But the best time to be at the Pecheskago is from 2 in the morning till noon, when the restaurant serves free meals for 300 elderly poor, for whom the social-welfare systems provides no such help. Many of the ladies are Gulag survivors or widows of husbands who did not survive.

Dmitri Yazov, who was in charge of the military when its fledgling environmental inspection service had its staff cut in half, could now be usefully employed in checking refuse disposal at bases around his former fiefdom. On his rounds to check for wastes that are allowed to contaminate land and water, he also could check on the conditions of mess halls without hot water, barracks without plumbing and military hospitals with neither.

For Vasili Starodubtsev, a former farmer and former head of the Peasants' Party, it should be back to the land — maybe to mucking out the stalls at the farm his brother, Dmitri, has been trying to run and reform outside Yaroslavl. Dmitri served two years in prison in the Brezhnev years for taking too many short cuts around the agricultural bureaucracy when he was farming south of Moscow.

There do not seem to be enough coup plotters to dig — as Stalin's prisoners did — grandiose projects like the White Sea and Volga-Don canals, but most of those projects were fantastically wasteful efforts. It is time to try development on a human scale in what was the Soviet Union. It might be good to start the effort with Communists actually performing useful community service for a change.

The writer, a former Moscow correspondent, is co-author of the forthcoming "Ecocide in the U.S.S.R." He contributed this to The Washington Post.

Hong Kong Will Pursue Democracy

By Martin C. M. Lee

HONG KONG — When Prime Minister John Major of Britain arrived in Hong Kong on Wednesday after a visit to Beijing he did not receive a warm welcome.

The people of Hong Kong understand that working relations between Britain and China are vital if the transfer of sovereignty over the territory in 1997 is to proceed smoothly. Yet the Chinese-British relationship amounts to British appeasement of Beijing's demands for control over Hong Kong and to Britain's selling out of the interest of the people of Hong Kong.

The memorandum of understanding signed on Tuesday by Mr. Major and Prime Minister Li Peng of China contrasts sharply with the 1984 joint declaration on Hong Kong that called for democracy and autonomy.

China guaranteed that after 1997 "Hong Kong people would rule Hong Kong" through an elected legislature and enjoy full autonomy except in defense and foreign affairs. At the same time Britain promised to establish a democratic government that would be strong enough to survive 1997.

Sadly, Mr. Major's visit signifies that a seven-year retreat from the joint declaration has become a rout.

In February 1990, Britain secretly promised China it would not allow for the democratic election of more than one-third of the Hong Kong legislature before the 1997 transfer of sovereignty. Thus, Hong Kong's first democratic elections, on Sept. 15, will be for only 18 of the legislature's 60 seats.

The agreement signed on Tuesday (negotiated without any Hong Kong representatives) provides that London and Beijing — rather than Hong Kong — will jointly award major contracts and franchises in the territory's port and airport development.

For the first time China will be given the opportunity to appoint its own representatives to a Hong Kong government executive body, the airport authority.

The obvious question is: Why is Britain so willing to collaborate with the dictators in Beijing and deny democracy to Hong Kong?

The answer is twofold.

First, Britain wants to maintain cooperation with China and secure advantages for British companies there. Britain foolishly believes that appeasing Beijing will lead to greater cooperation in the period before the 1997 transfer of sovereignty.

Second, the British Foreign Office is terrified of the challenge that a representative legislature in Hong Kong would pose to the British colonial administration here.

Britain knows that if it loses its pliant majority in the Hong Kong legislature, that legislature would demand free elections and condemn Chinese-British efforts to cut into Hong Kong's autonomy.

In addition, a democratically elected legislature would seek amendments to the Chinese-drafted Basic Law that will serve as Hong Kong's post-1997 constitution.

Such challenges by the Hong Kong legislature would prove very embarrassing to Mr. Major's government, for they would expose British disregard for Hong Kong's interests and call into question the terms of the sovereignty transfer.

Mr. Major's trip to Beijing and his agreement with Mr. Li hark back to earlier centuries when foreign emissaries would offer tribute and kowtow before the Chinese emperor.

The tragedy for Hong Kong is that the tributes being offered by Mr. Major are the wishes and hopes of the 6 million people of Hong Kong to play a part in the democratic revolution spreading through the rest of the world.

The writer is chairman of the United Democrats of Hong Kong, the colony's largest political party. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Harrison's Adviser

WASHINGTON — After consultation with Secretary of the Navy Tracy yesterday [Sept. 4], President Harrison decided to recognize the Junta of Chili, and sent instructions to the State Department. It is significant that the orders to Minister Egan should go through Secretary Tracy to Acting-Secretary of State Wharton. President Harrison has frequently consulted Secretary Tracy on matters of State before, but never so openly. No-one believes there is the slightest friction between the two Secretaries; but the fact remains that President Harrison has accepted the Secretary of the Navy's advice on an important matter of international policy.

1916: Battle in the Rain

PARIS — Fresh brilliant progress was made yesterday [Sept. 5] by the French and British troops both north and south of the Somme, despite torrential rains which converted the ground into seas of mud. Hard fighting went on all through the night to the Allies' advantage, and daybreak brought no lull in the battle. The strong British push east of Guillemont is steadily mastering the enemy and the khaki troops have progressed about a mile beyond the village and carried the greater portion of the strongly fortified Leuze wood.

1941: LaGuardia's Call

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, administrator of the Office of Civilian Defense, called last night [Sept. 6] for the organization of Civilian Defense Volunteer Offices in all communities in the United States, to enlist the active participation of each man, woman and child in the defense program. The Mayor explained that volunteers would not be called upon to serve as air raid wardens or fire fighters but would be assigned to projects dealing with health, family security, recreation, social protection, child welfare, athletics and education.

OPINION

If Deep Dirt Won't Wash, Skip the Soapy Apologies

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Obsessed by leaks, a powerful chief executive directs eager-to-please law officers to find out which of his aides have been using the telephone to call reporters.

When caught out abusing his power by causing the invasion of privacy, the leak-plugger insists he broke no law, belatedly admitting only an "error in judgment."

Sound familiar? In the current case, the chief executive is Edwin L. Artzt of Procter & Gamble.

His target was Alecia Swasy of The Wall Street Journal, who dared to make public corporate shake-ups and plans.

His plumbers were police and prosecutors of Cincinnati, who subpoenaed the records of 803,000 home and business phones to satisfy a private company's lust to intimidate its critics and conceal its embarrassments.

Abuse of power and invasion of privacy are no mere errors of judgment, regrettably inappropriate. They are unethical, bad, improper and wrong.

Mr. Artzt, who is not paid $1.6 million plus options to bring shame on a company whose reputation has a value to stockholders, has been stonewalling reporters for weeks, issuing written peeps through minions about "no impropriety here."

I started calling members of his board of directors; he returned my call.

"I've had a lot of time to think about this while I was fishing," he said.

And then came right out with it: "We made an error in judgment. We regret it. We thought we were doing the right thing, and frankly, we were just plain wrong."

That was disarming. "There's no question we had a legal right to seek the assistance of the authorities," he added smoothly, "but we really made an error in pursuing that option, particularly to filing the complaint that led to a search of telephone records.

"We deplore the idea of invading people's privacy and interfering with freedom of the press. I went to journalism school myself."

P&G has to act as if it has no legal liability for having cast suspicion on past and present employees when calling in hip-pocket prosecutors and a city detective who gets a second salary from the company.

The legal counsel who told Mr. Artzt that he could pull this caper will likely be busy for years fighting and settling lawsuits, costing stockholders plenty.

But what of the ethical dimension? He used the word "wrong" in admitting error — does this mean P&G understands its ethical lapse?

"This is not an issue of ethics," Mr. Artzt insisted. "I do not feel our action was unethical or improper. We shouldn't have done it, that's all; sometimes it isn't easy to see all the implications of a decision."

He still doesn't get it. His fishing-boat epiphany is limited to acknowledgment of a public-relations blunder.

He sees his misuse of local cops to plug leaks as an error only because it led to bad press, and may cause customers to switch from Crest to a toothpaste made by a company that is not snooping through their telephone records.

At the meeting of P&G's board next Tuesday, Mr. Artzt will present what he calls "the whole story."

It will include the allegation that an investment banker called him to say "you have a serious leak — we heard from your competition all about you."

The thrust of his "whole story" will be that his motive was to counter industrial espionage, to nail unfaithful executives leaking trade secrets to the competition — the old "national security" argument writ small.

It just happened that the snooping centered on people talking about newsworthy embarrassments, not trade secrets, to a woman writing for The Wall Street Journal.

Will the audit committee of P&G's board, which includes such untainted outsiders as David Abshire and Marina Whitman, swallow management's excuses uncritically?

Let's hope not; they have an obligation to stockholders, employees and consumers to commission an independent report in time for the Oct. 8 annual meeting in the company town — and not to turn a morally blind eye to a corporate culture that confuses doing stupidly with doing wrong.

Take it from an old Nixon hand: Full disclosure now will save P&G headaches later.

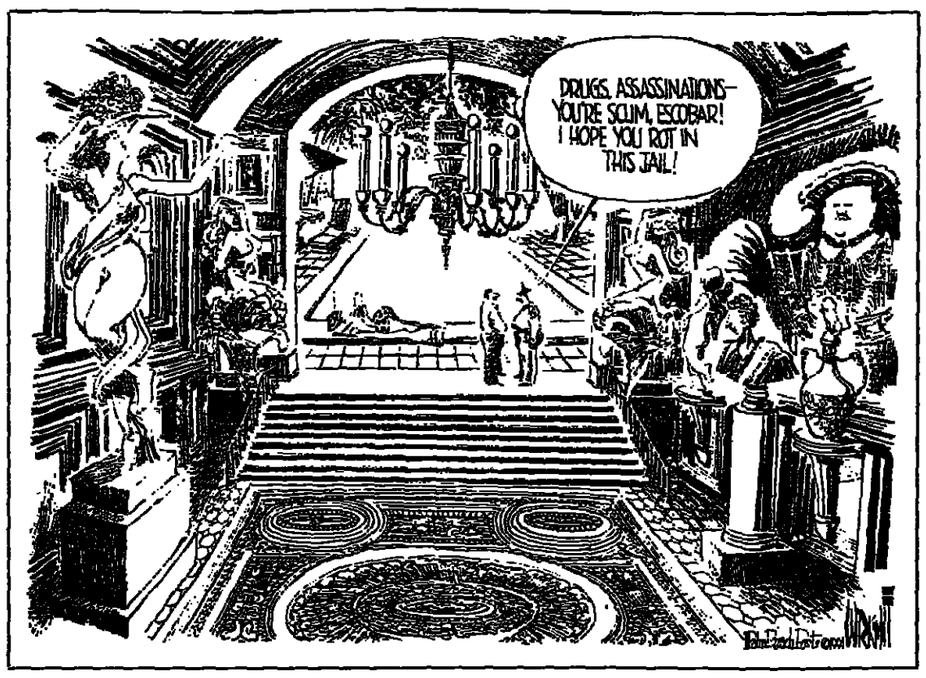
It's not enough to say "our leak hunt backfired, so excuse us."

The maker of Tide and Ivory can only come clean by showing the public — and tomorrow's business leaders — that it understands that abuse of power and invasion of privacy are no mere errors of judgment, regrettably inappropriate.

They are unethical, bad, improper and wrong.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



A Cool Nantucket Morning In a Not-So-Faraway Land

By Susan M. Tiberghien

NANTUCKET, Massachusetts — The native Americans called this island "the faraway land." It is our first American holiday in a long time. We stay at a converted carriage house, built in 1865, close to the cobblestone street leading up from the harbor.

Breakfast is served from on the back porch shaded from the early morning sun by a shrubby tree speckled with pink flowers. We help ourselves to orange juice, warm blueberry muffins and a mug of black coffee.

"You're Susan and Pierre from Switzerland, right?" asks our innkeeper with a strong Brooklyn accent. She is wearing a green embroidered dress full of flowers like her backyard.

I smile and say yes, as my French husband lowers his eyes to his muffin.

"Bill and Nancy are Marines," she says, introducing a young couple sitting at the large table.

I think about sailors for some reason, and about the Mariner Scouts, back 40 years ago when I, too, lived in New York and sailed on the Sound.

"They've just come back from Saudi. They were there for Desert Storm."

Pierre raises his eyes, and I look again at Bill and Nancy. They could be our children — freckles, blond hair, wide blue eyes. It's impossible to imagine them in combat uniforms. This is their honeymoon. They were sent to Saudi Arabia two days after their wedding.

Shirley moves on with her introductions. We're all seated around two wooden tables. The porch is up a couple of steps from the side path, receiving the breeze from the ocean yet hidden from the old carriage road.

"Charles and Marie," the innkeeper continues, "are from New York City, and before that they came from Romania."

"Welcome to America," says Marie, her accent full of her old country.

Being American myself, I am afraid to disappoint her and nudge Pierre's foot, urging him to answer, but he only moves his foot.

I thank her, explaining that I moved to Europe 30 years ago and that we appreciate her words of welcome.

"Charles is a professor at New York University and Marie is a painter," our hostess adds.

I ask Marie if she is thinking about going back to Romania. "Maybe," she says, "but this is my home now."

A newcomer arrives, carrying a fresh pot of coffee and more muffins.

"This is Joe, my son," the innkeeper announces. "He helps me out in summertime now that I'm alone. Joe's into ecology, wants to preserve the island."

Joe looks close to 40, is tall, has sandy colored hair, glasses.

"Good to meet you," he says, pulling up another wooden chair and joining us. He knows everyone else around the table. Pierre and I must be the only ones to have arrived late the day before.

At the other table, four more faces smile to say hello as we are told their names. We'll have time to talk with them at another breakfast.

I look at the ornate flowers on the large shrub near the side of the porch. Each flower is unique, a dark pink center surrounded by four or five bell-shaped petals of lighter pink.

"You're looking at my rose of Sharon," says our hostess. "It's a flowering tree that grows even in Brooklyn. There was one in every little front yard. Here they grow wild — white ones, pink, violet. They make me feel at home."

"It's an ancient shrub," says her son, "mentioned in the Old Testament."

The native Americans called the island a faraway place. For me, it's America, all the way.

Susan Tiberghien leads a writers' workshop in Geneva. She contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

MEANWHILE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What About Wallenberg?

Regarding "The Petty Tyrants, Too, Should Be Turned Out" (Opinion, Sept. 3):

The writer expressed doubt about the sincere desire of the new KGB chief, Vadim Bakatin, to change the character of the organization. Mr. Bakatin, to gain credibility, should now reveal in complete detail the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who was abducted by the Soviets 46 years ago and who will forever be remembered by those he saved from Nazi extermination and their descendants.

V. L. TELEGDI.
Geneva.

Trim Back the CIA, Too

Regarding "Now Stand and Be Counted: The New Russia Needs You" (Opinion, Aug. 30):

William Safire writes, "Free people need no secret police; the KGB's entire budget should be seized and used to buy food to help people get through the winter." Since he obviously believes the United States is free, can we look forward to his advocating the diversion of funds from the CIA to urban renewal, infrastructure repair or merit-based scholarships in the United States?

Mr. Safire goes on to say, "And who needs a huge Red Army? Nobody is threatening the country." This raises the question, "Who needs a huge U.S. army? Is Cuba threatening an assault?"

ADRIAN Z. CALTA.
Arnhem, Netherlands.

Waiting for Real Reform

Mikhail Gorbachev became an even greater hero around the world when he was temporarily toppled from power Aug. 19. However, Western observers have ignored the fact that none of the anti-coup demonstrators in Moscow chanted for Mr. Gorbachev.

They either chanted for Boris Yeltsin or against the coup leaders. Muscovites know what Westerners have refused to believe for six years: Mr. Gorbachev is a mildly reformed Communist who has denied Soviet citizens the opportunity to completely reform their society.

He follows in a long line of Soviet leaders who attempted to reform the country and keep communism. Lenin introduced market reforms in the 1920s in response to economic hardship. Stalin allowed freedom of religion and private farming during World War II. Nikita Khrushchev was ousted for his attempts to reform the economy and the Communist Party. Even Leonid Brezhnev instituted economic reforms. Mr. Gorbachev went a bit beyond his predecessors, but only because conditions demanded it.

The West may be fooled by slick foreign policy. Soviet citizens are not. Mr. Gorbachev must step aside for the real reformers.

JEFFREY DONNELLY.
New York.

Destroy Nuclear Arms Now

The world has a God-sent opportunity to eliminate the danger of nuclear war once and for all. Neither the West nor the East are now threatened and nuclear weapons no longer serve any lawful purpose. On the contrary, the thousands of warheads in the Soviet Union are in danger of falling into the hands of lunatics.

Let the United Nations outlaw nuclear weapons immediately and order their immediate destruction, wherever they may be, under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

T. L. CHRYSANTHOPOULOS.
Athens.

Where's the Comparison?

George Kyle *(Letters, Aug. 28)* writes that it now is time for the European Community to direct its attention to "the presence of the British government and military in Ireland and on the Iberian Peninsula." His anti-British diatribe ignores one vital factor: Whereas the Baltic states wished to leave the Soviet Union, the majority of people in Northern Ireland and Gibraltar want to remain with Britain.

NESTA COMBER.
Vence, France.

GENERAL NEWS

Democrats' Dance Card Is Finally Starting to Fill

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska has edged closer to a race for the Democratic presidential nomination, saying he will formally announce his plans in late September but leaving little doubt among Democrats that he intends to plunge in.

Mr. Kerrey's statement came after two weeks of rising speculation about him. He is a first-term senator, a former governor and a Medal of Honor winner who lost part of his leg in Vietnam.

His move came one day after former Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California announced that he was forming a presidential exploratory committee. It reflected a sudden quickening in the race for the Democratic nomination.

Former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts, for four months the only declared major candidate in the race, said in Washington that he welcomed the new candidates.

"I've been debating myself," said Mr. Tsongas.

Mr. Kerrey, 48, had earlier said that he would make his decision before returning to Washington next week when Congress ends its summer recess. His statement Wednesday left him the option of backing out. But some party professionals took it as a signal that he would definitely enter the race but wanted more time to organize a candidacy.

"What he's trying to do is set up a way to make sure people know that he's inclined to run, but wants to put the pieces in place so that he can run well when he begins running," said a Democrat close to Mr. Kerrey.

The statement allows the senator more time to orchestrate a formal announcement, during which a candidate usually tries to make the most of his moment in the limelight. Such attention is particularly important in a late-starting campaign.

Paul Tully, political director of the Democratic National Committee, said of Mr. Kerrey and his supporters: "Everything we see is that they're on track to make a race. We're very encouraged."

Mr. Kerrey, elected to the Senate in 1988, has been regularly mentioned as a potential presidential candidate for most of this year. He is widely seen as the kind of outsider who might fare well in 1992. He ran for office for the first time at the age of 39, waging, and winning, a dark-horse race for the Nebraska governorship in 1982.

From U.S. Army, a Few Good Teachers

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Before his retirement from the army last year, Colonel Albert Laferte thought he knew a thing or two about giving orders. But after a year of teaching math to 14-year-olds, the colonel is a humbled man.

"It is a bit of a shock," said Colonel Laferte, who flew air transports in Vietnam and finished his 24-year army career supervising 1,000 civilian employees as director of logistics at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. "In teaching, you've got to apply a lot of patience. You've got to moderate your voice."

The leap from soldier to teacher might seem improbable, but as the Cold War fades into history, it is one the Pentagon is trying hard to encourage.

Over the next four years, the U.S. military will shrink by 500,000 people, and the Defense Department wants to make the transition as painless as possible. Using financial incentives and courses in résumé writing, the military is trying to nudge soldiers, sailors and airmen into new lives as civilians.

Pentagon officials say America's public schools could be among the first to benefit. Like those who have promoted the idea of recruiting teachers from nontraditional backgrounds, the departments of Defense and Education are trying to steer college-educated military personnel toward new careers in the classroom.

States are increasingly "open to diverse types of academic backgrounds," said John Roddy, a senior policy analyst at the Education Department detailed to the Pentagon.

Although the program dates to 1986, it has greatly expanded in the last few months, with the installation of toll-free "hotlines" to provide information on teaching careers to U.S. military personnel.

Pentagon officials say it is too early to judge the success of the teacher recruiting drive. But officials said they were encouraged by the initial response to the stepped-up effort.

Since June 18, hotline operators have logged more than 7,500 calls from U.S military personnel, according to a spokesman. The pool of prospective pedagogues is about evenly divided between officers and enlisted personnel, with the "vast majority" possessing college degrees, one official said.

Callers who inquire about teaching careers are provided with information on state "alternative certification" programs, which typically combine streamlined training in education techniques with closely supervised, hands-on schoolroom experience.

Of nearly 86,000 army officers, 99.2 percent have college degrees, although the figure is much lower — about 2.6 percent — for enlisted personnel. Many acquire their degrees while serving in the military using various tuition grants offered by the armed forces.

Colonel Laferte, the ninth-grade math teacher, was one of them. A New Hampshire native trained as an army pilot, the colonel spent two tours in Vietnam flying air transports and Chinook helicopters, sometimes into combat zones.

Along the way, he picked up "a course here and a course there" before earning a bachelor's degree in aeronautical science at Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University in Daytona Beach, Florida.

Nearing retirement, he learned of the alternative-certification route through a promotional video at the Fort Bragg officer's club, and soon afterward began taking education courses.

"The teaching business is not all imparting knowledge," he said. "A lot of it is managing people, and I know how to manage people."

Malaysia Jungle Is Combed for Jet

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR — A ground search was launched in the jungle Thursday after pilots spotted what they believed may be the wreckage of the missing corporate jet carrying American and British executives, authorities said.

The plane, owned by Conoco Inc. of Houston, was carrying three crew members and nine passengers when it disappeared from radar screens Wednesday as it prepared to land in Sabah state.

Conoco said the passengers on board the Grumman Gulf Stream 2 aircraft included four of the oil company's executives, their wives and an administrative assistant.

The plane left Tokyo for Jakarta on Wednesday morning and was to stop in Malaysia to refuel. The aircraft was 35 miles (55 kilometers) south of Kota Kinabalu and 910 miles east of Kuala Lumpur when it disappeared.

The New Straits Times reported that a resident in Bongawan, near Kota Kinabalu, had reported flames near his village Wednesday.

The company identified those aboard as: William K. Dietrich, 53; his wife, Gayle, 54; Colin H. Lee, 55; his wife, Brooke, 53; H.K. (Kent) Bowden, 57; his wife, Connie, 56; James Myers, 50; his wife, Linda, 41, and Ann K. Parsons, 35.

The crew members were identified as pilots Kenneth R. Fox, 46, and Gary Johnston, 55, and a mechanic, Steve P. James, 40. All were from Houston. James and Linda Myers were listed as British. The others were identified as Americans.

Thai Leader Pledges To Hold Elections Soon

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun of Thailand, whose government was installed after a military coup in February, says he plans free elections early next year.

Mr. Anand said that he hoped Thailand's cycle of military coups would end and that army leaders "know they have to adjust to the times." Mr. Anand, 59, was named prime minister by a National Peacekeeping Council of senior military leaders.

OIL&MONEY

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11 – 12, 1991

The 12th annual conference co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and The Oil Daily

NOVEMBER 11

09.00 KEYNOTE ADDRESS
H.E. Nordine Ait Laoussine, Minister of Energy, Algeria*

10.00 SHORT AND LONG-TERM WORLD OIL OUTLOOK
Moderator: **Herman T. Franssen,** Economic Advisor of H.E. the Minister of Petroleum & Minerals, Oman
Pedro Haas, Director General, P.M.I. Comercio Internacional S.A., Mexico City
Cyrus H. Tahmassebi, Chief Economist and Director of Market Research, Ashland Oil Inc., Washington, D.C.

11.15 Coffee

11.45 OIL COMPANY PERSPECTIVES IN THE 90s
UPSTREAM: **John S. Jennings,** Group Managing Director, Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Cos., London
DOWNSTREAM: **Robert H. Campbell,** President and Chief Operating Officer, Sun Co. Inc., Radnor, Penn.

13.15 Lunch

14.30 OPEC AFTER THE GULF WAR
Moderator: **Marshall Thomas,** Editor and Publisher, The Oil Daily, Washington, D.C.
Prof. Dr. Subroto, Secretary General, OPEC, Vienna**
Alirio Parra, Senior Advisor to the Chairman, Centre for Global Energy Studies, London
Helga Steeg, Executive Director, International Energy Agency, Paris
Mehdi Varzi, Director, Energy Research, Kleinwort Benson Securities Ltd., London

16.00 Tea

16.30 THE NEW GEOPOLITICS OF OIL
Hermann F. Eilts, Former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and Chairman, Department of International Relations, Boston University, Boston
Eugene M. Khartukov, Chief of World Energy Analysis and Forecasting Group, GAPMER, Moscow
John A. Shaw, Associate Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

18.00 Cocktail Reception – Hosted by the New York Mercantile Exchange

NOVEMBER 12

09.00 FINANCING THE OIL INDUSTRY IN EASTERN & CENTRAL EUROPE
Ronald M. Freeman, First Vice President, Merchant Banking, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, London

09.45 MEETING THE OIL NEEDS OF THE 90s
James H. Ross, Chairman and CEO, BP America Inc., Cleveland
Alfred C. DeCrane Jr., Chairman, Texaco Inc., White Plains, NY

11.15 Coffee

11.45 OIL: WHERE THE MONEY IS IN THE 90s
Moderator: **Nicholas G. Voûte,** Oil Consultant, London and The Hague
Jan R. Prins, Senior Vice President and Head, Project & Energy Finance Group, ABN AMRO, Amsterdam
William L. Randol, Senior Petroleum Analyst, CS First Boston Inc., New York
Arthur L. Smith, Chairman and CEO, John S. Herold Inc., Greenwich, Conn.
Terry A. Davies, Vice President, Purvin & Gertz Inc., London

13.30 Lunch – Co-Hosted by the International Petroleum Exchange

14.45 KEYNOTE ADDRESS
H.E. Gholamreza Aghazadeh, Minister of Petroleum, Islamic Republic of Iran**

15.30 CHANGING PATTERNS OF OIL TRADING
Moderator: **Diane Munro,** Managing Editor, Oil Daily Energy Compass, London
Andrew Hall, President, Phibro Energy, Greenwich, Conn.
Herman J. P. Krut, Director, Cargill International S.A., Geneva
Neil West, Director, J. Aron & Co. (U.K.) Ltd., London

17.00 Close of Conference

* Accepted in principle ** Subject to confirmation

The sponsors reserve the right to amend the program.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £650, plus VAT at 17.5%. This includes lunches, a cocktail reception and post conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £65 administration charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before November 1, after which time we regret there can be no refund. However, substitutions can be made at any time.

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Inter-Continental Hotel, 1 Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, London W1. Tel: (4471) 409 3131. Fax: (4471) 493 3476. A limited number of rooms has been reserved for participants at a preferential rate. To reserve accommodation, please call the hotel and quote reference number HER 0911.

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TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune

The New York Times

From "Architectures de Mikhail Eisenstein" by Michèle Mestelgent and François Boyer, Institut Français d'Architecture/Norma

Marc Garanger

Shoppers at medieval gate in Estonia's Tallinn; Art Nouveau touches by Mikhail Eisenstein (father of the filmmaker Sergei Eisenstein) in Riga; folklore group performing in Lithuania.

Now's the Time to Visit the Baltic States, for Good and for Bad

by Barry James

THE newly minted independent states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia all see the expansion of tourism as one way out of their economic problems. So perhaps now is the time to go, while independence is fresh and before the locals get blasé about hordes of Western visitors.

Of course, decades of Communism cannot be eradicated overnight. The cities are drab, pollution is bad, the shops are bare (although, for tourists, there are plenty of locally made handicraft goods) and the service is likely to be slow or absent.

On the other hand, what they lack in finesse, the Baltic peoples are likely to make up in enthusiasm and friendliness.

Aina Nagobads-Abols, the Latvian representative in Paris, said she noticed a new zest in the air when she visited Riga a few days ago. Flower stands have sprung up everywhere, for example, to add color to shabby streets. Her advice to anyone contemplating a trip: Get in touch with local people sharing the same interests or profession. "They are going to be honored and absolutely enchanted to meet you," she said.

New travel regulations are expected to be announced in the next few days, probably waiving visa requirements for citizens of countries that have recognized the independence of the Baltic states. In the meantime, authorities are giving visas at the airports or ports. But if the journey requires overland travel through Soviet territory, a Soviet visa is still required.

The hotels, familiar to anyone who has traveled with the Soviet travel agency Intourist, tend to be fusty, and Baltic Air will fly with whatever aircraft it inherits from Aeroflot. But better days are ahead. Private restaurants, travel agencies and transport services are springing up. Everyone is talking about "joint ventures."

Richard Vaigauskas, the president of the Lithuanian Tourist Association, spoke proudly of the luxury hotel and country club he is building outside Vilnius in collaboration with a British investor, but conceded that big challenges face the venture. "Building the hotel is just the beginning," he said. "Training the personnel is the main thing. We can have a five-star hotel but without the right people it will go down."

The Baltic states are relatively uncrowded. They possess abundant natural resources — huge forests, lakes, miles of empty beaches — but also disfiguring industrial developments, ugly expanses of featureless housing and bone-shaking roads.

But for the adventurous, they offer enormous diversity in a small area. Their cultures are radically different. Tallinn will remind you architecturally of Helsinki, Riga of Hamburg, Vilnius of Warsaw. There is plenty to see, plenty to do — fishing, skiing, sailing, hiking, hunting.

Arriving from the north, aboard a ferry from Helsinki or Stockholm, the first glimpse of Tallinn, the Estonian capital, is of a hill studded with medieval church spires, with the port and modern city spread out along the shore. Danes, Swedes, Germans and Russians have all left their marks on the city, which Peter the Great added to his empire in the early 18th century.

Seventy-three years ago, a hastily raised force of 85,000 Estonians pushed the Red Army back across Lake Peipus, setting their nation onto more than 20 years of independent statehood after 800 years of domination by more powerful neighbors. That brief spell of independence came to an end in 1940 when the Soviet Union occupied the country, deporting tens of thousands of Estonians to distant concentration camps and sending Russians to replace them in a calculated campaign of repopulation.

Despite the fact that half its population comes from elsewhere in the Soviet Union, Tallinn retains a distinctive atmosphere beneath the drab patina of the Soviet years. It has cobblestoned pavements and steep roofs of red tile, clear vistas out into the Gulf of Finland, a skyline dominated by medieval church spires, and tree-lined streets. War damage has been repaired and the Old Town, including a magnificent medieval main square, restored.

THE Estonians, tending to the blond and angular, like their Nordic cousins across the narrow Gulf of Finland, have stuck tenaciously to an obscure and difficult language, related to Finnish and Hungarian, despite a half a century of attempts to impose Russian.

Each Friday evening, the ferry boat from Helsinki brings hundreds of Finns for a liberated weekend in Tallinn. Cheap vodka appears to be the chief lure for many of the visitors judging from the unsteady progress along the streets and the corridors of the main tourist hotels.

Prit Kolbre, an official in the economic policy department of the foreign ministry, suggested that one of the most interesting places to see outside the capital is the Lahemaa National Park, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of the capital, with forests of pine, fir and birch, sand dunes, landscapes dominated by giant boulders and outcrops of limestone, and rivers and lakes full of salmon and trout. The park includes several old manor houses, coastal villages and the remnants of ancient settlements. Brown bears, lynx, mink, deer and elk roam the forests, and commonly seen birds include black storks, cranes and mute swans.

Estonia includes hundreds of islands off the coast, most of which have never been Russified and retain an atmosphere of the Estonian past. Saaremaa, the largest island and the most easily accessible, has a castle and Gothic churches dating back to the 13th century.

Estonia's cultural center is the inland city of Tartu, which has a lively student life — the ancient university is the seeding ground of Estonian nationalism — and stately buildings in classical and Baroque styles.

Parnu, in southwestern Estonia, is a resort town with long sandy beaches and an elegant spa offering curative mud baths.

Estonian cuisine resembles that of Finland. One specialty is lightly smoked trout served with fried white bread and accompanied by a shot of ice cold Viru White vodka, the best-known local distillate, or a glass of strong Saaremaa beer.

The Duchy of Courland, part of modern Latvia, was once one of the great naval and commercial powers of northern Europe, which briefly colonized the Caribbean island of Tobago and an island off the mouth of the Gambia river in West Africa. Riga, the Latvian capital, used to be not only the biggest city in the Swedish empire but also one of the most important members of the Hanseatic League. Germans gave it its aristocracy, its merchants and its solid Lutheran character. But since the country was colonized by Russia at the end of the 18th century, it has had to struggle to assert its national identity in the face of devastating Russification campaigns by both czars and commissars.

The result is that Latvia is embarking on a new period of independence with its distinctive culture largely intact.

Riga is shabby, of course, but the boulevards are wide and lined with spreading trees and there are numerous parks and gardens, a canal bounded with greenery, and plenty of pleasant architectural surprises. Who would expect in such a sober place, for example, an entire street in Art Nouveau style to rival the most exuberant work of Horta or Gaudí? The buildings were designed by Mikhail Eisenstein, the father of the filmmaker.

The Old Town of Riga has a wealth of buildings from all periods as far back as the early 13th century, including the castle, which houses museums of history and art.

The coming of independence should mean the opening up of many towns that were off-limits to foreigners under Soviet rule. But locals say that one of the finest places outside the capital is Jurmala, a 10-mile stretch of sandy beaches, coastal villages and pine forests along the Gulf of Riga. The area is dotted with exquisite dachas, until recently sealed off to all but Communist party nabobs. Jurmala is easily reached from Riga by road, rail or boat. Unfortunately, the sea, although it looks inviting, is heavily polluted.

EATING and drinking in Latvia is best described as hearty. But after indulging too heavily, Latvians advise a glass of the local Riga Black Balsam, a treacly bitter liquid that is said to calm nerves and stomachs.

Lithuanians come from the same racial stock as the Latvians and they speak a similar language. But most of the similarities stop there.

After ruling lands that stretched to the Black Sea, Lithuania fell under Polish domination and remains predominantly Catholic. Until Nazi Germany occupied the place, Vilnius was also one of the world's major Jewish centers.

When the Soviet Army occupied Vilnius in 1944, the population had been reduced by half through massacre and starvation. Much of the city, including about 80 percent of its architectural monuments, had been reduced to rubble. An estimated 100,000 Lithuanians were killed in a guerrilla war against the Soviets and tens of thousands more were shipped to distant gulags.

Old Vilnius has been restored. More than 1,000 buildings built over the course of five centuries range in style from Gothic to classical, but the predominant flavor is Baroque.

Vilnius is again an international city, about half Lithuanian and the rest Russian, Polish or Byelorussian. Kaunas, the country's second city and former capital, has a more typically Lithuanian flavor according to locals.

Edmundas Kachus, a foreign ministry official, said his favorite spot is the medieval capital of Trakai, 18 miles from Vilnius, which he described as "a red-brick castle on a beautiful blue lake."

Klaipeda is the main port on the Baltic, and is linked by car ferry to Lübeck in Germany. Nearby is the vacation resort of Palanga which, with its miles of sandy beaches and pine forests, has been a popular vacation area since the early 19th century.

The Lithuanians have a reputation for being prodigious eaters. Kachus said his favorite dish, and that of most of his countrymen, is *cepelinai* — potato dumplings stuffed with meat, cheese or mushrooms and topped with fried bacon. Potatoes, pork and sour cream figure large in Lithuanian cooking.

The most recent book in English about travel in this area is "A Guide to the Baltic States," with contributions by a number of authors in the region. Published by Inroads (P. O. Box 3197, Merryfield, Virginia), it is available from the Latvian Welfare Fund bookshop, 72 Queensborough Terrace, London W2 3SP, for £12 (about $20). ■

Politically Correct Restaurants

by Marian Burros

NEW YORK — The hanging ferns are dead. The tables are set with china instead of crockery. The odds and ends of chipped glassware have been replaced by matching crystal.

Just like Jerry Rubin, the radical-turned-capitalist, the hippie restaurants of the '60s have grown up and gone mainstream. Woody Allen, who satirized the Los Angeles health-food scene in "Annie Hall," would not be able to order a plate of mashed yeast in the '90s version of the politically correct restaurant.

Brown rice and seaweed, staples of the counterculture, have been renamed and redesigned by trend-setting American chefs. Sea vegetable salad, for example, with bitter greens and toasted sesame vinaigrette or grilled vegetables with arugula-rice salad.

For the true believers, things have gotten so out of hand that the best vegetarian cooking in this country is found in its priciest restaurants, like Charlie Trotter's in Chicago, which offers a vegetable dégustation menu for $55.

And organic crops, once lovingly raised alongside the marijuana plants by commune members, are now destined for restaurants like Coyote Cafe in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Lumn in New York and, of course, Chez Panisse in Berkeley, California.

The success of these ecologically or nutritionally aware restaurants is due partly to packaging and partly to a generation, now in their 20s and 30s, raised to think about health and the environment.

THE movie and rock stars, who 10 years ago went out for drinks and drugs, now go out for filtered water and cold soba pasta with hijiki (a form of seaweed), avocados and leeks. So much the better if it tastes good.

Credit Alice Waters, the owner of Chez Panisse, with putting together the first politically correct restaurant 20 years ago; each element of the holy trinity of the culinary creed — taste, health and organic ingredients — always had equal billing.

It took everyone else a long time to catch on, perhaps because Waters seldom articulated her philosophy; until recently, her menus did not even mention that most of the food was organically grown.

"I don't want to interfere with people, telling them, 'You are eating politically correct, biologically wholesome food,' " Waters said. "It gets tedious."

Following her example, and propelled by a national fixation with healthful eating in the '80s and the environmental concerns rediscovered in the '90s, talented chefs throughout the United States are modifying their cooking.

The most successful chefs and owners, like Sam Hayward of 22 Lincoln and the Side Door Cafe in Brunswick, Maine, Terry Dalton of Unicorn Village in Aventura, Florida, north of Miami, and Peter Zimmer of Jack's in Houston are doing so because of their own convictions and sense of social responsibility.

Few succeed as well as Waters, but Greg Drescher, a food consultant in Boston, has lately seen a remarkable synthesis of concerns. "There is a much more integrated approach to healthful eating," he said. "These issues have gone mainstream." And, he might have added, upscale.

But not completely, as the owners of Nosmo King in Manhattan learned the hard way. "In the beginning we jumped out too far," said Steve Frankel who, with his partner, Scott Posner, owns the restaurant. "When we would tell people we were organic, they would make another connection.

"They would think, 'Oh, vegetarian,' or 'Oh, macrobiotic.' We were naïve to believe people would be drawn to it. They were thinking of us as a place making a political statement instead of a place to enjoy good food. We want to attract people, not scare them away."

Now, two years later, at least 70 percent of the ingredients at Nosmo King are organically grown.

The restaurant does not serve refined sugar, lamb, beef or pork; it recycles glass, plastic and metal and uses environmentally benign cleaning products. And it doesn't breathe a word of its agenda unless asked.

"We look forward to the day we can more overtly make these statements and be understood rather than misunderstood," Frankel said.

Chefs like Trotter and Mark Miller of Coyote Cafe are, as Trotter said, "in pursuit of flavor" when they seek out organic food.

But they have other agendas. Like helping small farmers stay in business and protecting the land from further chemical poisoning.

"In New Mexico the traditional living was on the land," Miller said. "I'd rather have the people raising tomatoes than going to work at the Department of Motor Vehicles."

Trotter, who reads Thoreau and Whitman and who describes the decor of his restaurant as Viennese Secessionist — a cousin of Art Nouveau — also worries about garbage. "It's deplorable to pitch stuff when it can be used or recycled," he said. "It's going back to the earth, and it's the way of the future."

PARADOXICALLY, restaurants specializing in spa cuisine — the most nutritionally correct, from a dietitians' viewpoint anyway — appear to be having the most difficult time in appealing to a wide audience.

Though some have settings that equal the most glamorous, they struggle not only with perceptions, but with the fact that rigid dietitians, rather than chefs, often have the last word.

Spa cuisine could learn a lot from Chez Panisse and Charlie Trotter's.

"Chefs have to be very careful," said Drescher, the Boston consultant. And it doesn't make any difference if they are designing a menu around environmentally sound agricultural practices, which produce better tasting food like free-range chickens and organically grown produce, or around health concerns about fat and cholesterol. "They cannot get too far out in front of their customers." ■

Steve Kagan for The New York Times

Charlie Trotter offers a $55 vegetable dégustation menu.

Autumnal Eating In Bosky Tuscany

CASTELLINA IN CHIANTI, Italy — The sunny Tuscan landscape will soon give way to fall, as markets and tables reflect the cyclical signs of seasonal change. Menus are filled with wild boar stew and the famed hare that serves as a sauce for the wide, smooth and nourishing strips of pasta known as pappardelle. Better yet, late summer and early fall

PATRICIA WELLS

bring the rare and revered wild mushroom called ovoli, beautiful orange-capped fungi found in the Tuscan woods, thick with oak and chestnut.

The best way to eat the delicately earthy ovoli — often shaped like an egg and no bigger than one — is thinly sliced and raw, preferably with a touch of olive oil, a hint of freshly squeezed lemon juice, slivers of moist Parmesan cheese and a sprinkling of coarse salt. And the place to find it now is a little trattoria in the village of La Piazza, near Castellina in Chianti.

Osteria alla Piazza is a large cheery spot where service is amiable and the food has that ultimately unfussy personality that endears one easily to Italian cuisine. The mushroom in question — also known as Caesar's mushroom, because it was said to have been admired by the Roman emperor — is served here in pure simplicity, a salad that becomes almost sophisticated by its lack of embellishment.

An equally good traditional starter here is *bruschetta con pomodoro fresco*, really the grilled Tuscan bread of one's dreams: thickly sliced bread freshly grilled, rubbed with garlic as if with a magic wand, then mounded with big chunks of flavorful tomatoes and a sprinkling of olive oil.

Other fine offerings here include two pasta dishes that will lift even the most jaded pasta palate out of a rut. One is a bowl of farfalle — butterfly shaped pasta — bathed in the basil-scented pesto sauce, then topped with cubed tomatoes and an encore of basil, this time the fresh green leaves.

But I loved even more their *spaghetti al picante alla pomodoro e rucola*, spaghetti tossed with a chunky and highly spiced tomato sauce, then topped with more chunks of raw tomatoes and fresh, chopped arugula.

For another wild mushroom hit and a spectacular, slumber-inducing view of the Tuscan hillsides, reserve a table at Il Vescovino, a white, pristine little restaurant set off a narrow, meandering street in the village of Panzano in Chianti. The restaurant offers one a sense of lushness and country calm, as you sit beneath the hazelnut tree-shaded terrace facing a landscape filled with jolts of blue, yellow, green and red. The inevitable Tuscan haze gives it all a sense of softness and roundness that is instantly comforting.

The brief handwritten menu here changes daily, and offers some exemplary dishes. The best, and simplest, was *tagliolini al limone* — homemade pasta slightly narrower than tagliatelle — dressed with melted butter flavored with lemon juice, grated lemon zest, cream, parsley, and a touch of Parmesan.

I was less enthusiastic about their treatment of the rare (and thus expensive) fresh ovoli, served raw and sliced atop a chiffonade of radicchio and arugula dressed with a mild and creamy vinaigrette, all of which competed with the delicately flavored mushrooms.

A MORE successful wild mushroom dish is their *cestino di taglierini ai porcini*, a round of puff pastry topped with a mound of fresh pasta bathed in fresh porcini mushrooms (cèpes) and a delicate broth. Generally, a dish such as this reeks of oversophistication and is almost certainly disappointing, but here the gentle sauce seeped into the pastry, enriching the flavor and making for a surprisingly good — and filling — dish.

Il Vescovino offers delicious homemade rolls the size of an egg, studded with chunks of black olive. For dessert, there was a fall-inspired fruit tart, filled with chunky plum jam and topped with a cookie-like, criss-crossed crust.

Osteria alla Piazza, La Piazza, Castellini in Chianti; tel: (0577) 733.580. Closed Monday and Tuesday. All credit cards. About 30,000 lire ($23) a person, not including wine.

Il Vescovino, 9 Via Ciampolo dei Panzano, Panzano in Chianti; tel: (055) 852.464. Closed Tuesday. All credit cards. About 35,000 lire a person, not including wine. ■

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Whales Return in Alaska

■ Those who want to see glaciers and humpback whales may get more opportunities under new rules proposed in Congress that would open Glacier Bay National Park in Alaska to more frequent visits by cruise ships. The changes are contained in bills sponsored separately by Representative Don Young and Senator Frank Murkowski, both Republicans of Alaska. Tourism in Alaska, particularly in the Glacier Bay National Park, has been on the upswing, and there is new evidence that humpback whales are growing more accepting of cruise ships in the bay, where the whales spend June, July and August. The current limit on cruise ships in the bay was established in 1983, when a study by the National Marine Fisheries Service found that the whale population in the bay had dwindled, said John Quinley, a spokesman for the National Park Service. Only 17 were spotted that summer. By last year, he said, 50 whales were counted in the bay.

A Brewery as Museum

■ The former Heineken brewery in Amsterdam has reopened as a museum. The building at 78 Stadhouderskade, constructed in 1932, was closed three years ago when Heineken built a new plant near Leiden. The museum provides information on the history of the Heineken company and its brewing process. Until Sept. 16 there will be six guided tours on weekdays and from Sept. 16 to May 14, there are three daily tours, only in the morning.

A Bell for Geneva

■ From the 17th century, a one-ton bronze bell called Buddhists to worship in the temple of Shinagawa, a quarter of Tokyo. The shrine was burned down during the Meiji restoration and the bell was sent to France for the Exposition of 1867, but it disappeared. Chancing upon it in a Swiss foundry, a collector, Gustave Revilliod, had it set up in his Geneva estate. This, along with his Asian art collections, was bequeathed to the city to become the Musée de l'Ariana, where the bell was rung to mark the opening and closing of the park. A Japanese envoy heard it on his way to the nearby League of Nations. After long negotiations, the bell was restored to Japan in 1930. Last year, in token of thanks, the people of Shinagawa took up a collection to send Geneva a replica. On Sept. 7 and 8, the new bell, convoyed by Buddhist monks, will be ritually dedicated and will hang in a special modern pavilion in the Ariana park.

(Mavis Guinard)

TRAVEL

Basel, Cultural Heart On the Swiss Border

by Paul Hofmann

BASEL — Every now and then the central bankers of the major free-market nations meet in Basel over the weekend to discuss why the dollar is too weak or too strong. But the prosperous old city on the elbow of the Rhine River does not seem to care for the periodic conclaves of the monetary high priests. Neither does it stress its role as the seat of some of the world's biggest chemical-pharmaceutical corporations, although their high-rise headquarters loom on the outskirts.

Instead, Basel wants to be known, according to its official slogan, as "the cultural heart of Switzerland." It's a peripheral heart: France and Germany are just a streetcar ride away. The city of 200,000 is, at any rate, a beacon of the visual arts, with more than 30 public collections and more than 150 private art and antiques galleries, as well as a vibrant theatrical life.

Now that this year's International Art Fair is over, it won't be hard to find accommodations, although hotel rooms will again be scarce between Oct. 26 and Nov. 4, during the Basel Autumn Sample Fair.

Other forthcoming and current events include, at the Museum of Contemporary Art, an exhibition of works created between 1980 and 1990 from the Emanuel Hoffmann Foundation collection, Sept. 13 through Nov. 25; "Gold of the Helvetians," Celtic jewelry and other objects predating Roman times of Switzerland, at the Historical Museum through Sept. 30, and works from the Carl August Burckhardt Foundation Collection of 20th-century drawings, from Picasso to Warhol, to Oct. 20 at the Kunstmuseum.

William Cross

The Rhine curves in Basel. Above, in the Petersplatz flea market.

MANY of the city's sights are close together and easy to reach on foot. For an overview, climb the hill to the 800-year-old cathedral. From the Pfalz, a terrace behind the church, the panorama embraces the Rhine, its four bridges within the city limits, riverboats, the shipping and industrial district downstream, the Black Forest hills in Germany and the ridges of the French-Swiss Jura. On the opposite bank are the neighborhoods called Kleinbasel (Lesser Basel).

The Münster, or cathedral, was in the Middle Ages the see of bishops who also were temporal rulers of the city and its region. A bishop's crosier in the coat of arms of the canton of Basel is a reminder of this. From the Münster descend to Marktplatz (Market Square) with the nearly 500-year-old, recently restored City Hall.

Basel's principal shopping street, Freie Strasse, runs from Marktplatz toward the southeast. Turn into Streitgasse, at your right, to Barfüsserplatz, a traffic hub named after the Gothic church once entrusted to the discalced, or barefoot, Franciscan friars, and is now the city's Historical Museum. A few steps farther is Theaterplatz with a large fountain in which Jean Tinguely's kinetic sculptures rotate, seesaw and spew water.

From Barfüsserplatz, climb a hill (or take the No. 3 tram) to reach the Spalen neighborhood with its sloping streets, Renaissance houses and art galleries. The 14th-century Spalentor, with two battlemented towers flanking a massive doorway, used to control access from Alsatia, the old name for Alsace.

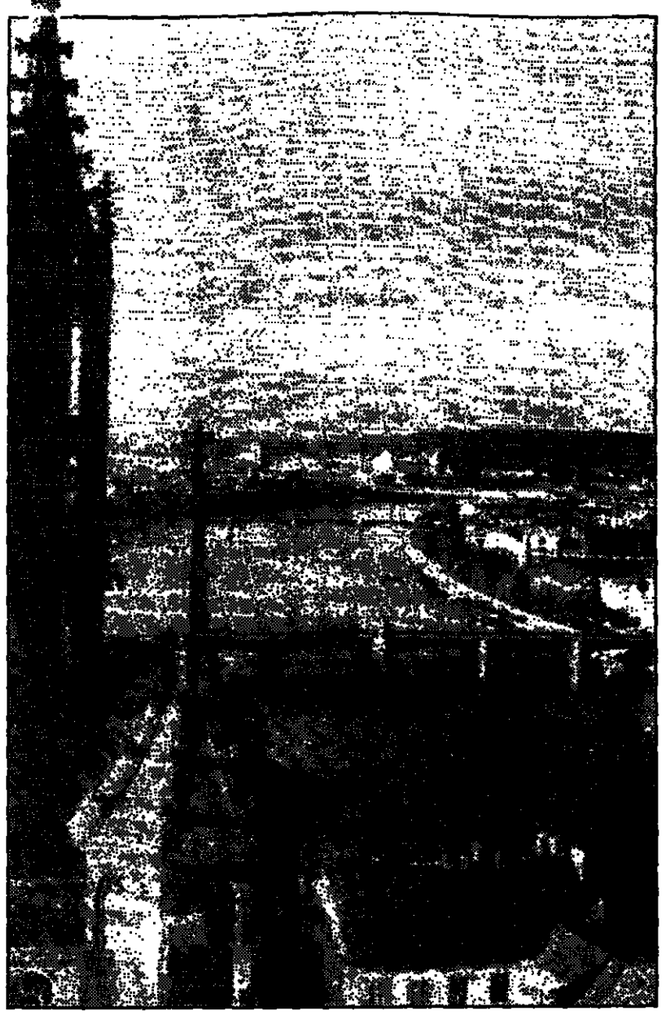
Another rewarding stroll is the riverside neighborhood that derives its name, St. Alban, from a medieval church and cloisters. (No. 3 tram eastward from Barfüsserplatz to St. Albantor stop.) There are fine Renaissance buildings, a narrow canal, and the remains of old flour and paper mills.

The Kunstmuseum, 16 St. Alban-Graben, in a massive 60-year-old building that translates Venice's Ducal Palace into modern lines, greets its visitors with Rodin's "Burghers of Calais" and other sculptures in the courtyard. The collections include paintings by Lucas Cranach the Elder and Hans Holbein and his two sons and other masters from 1400 to 1600. It has a rich modern section.

The Museum for Contemporary Art, nearby at 60 St. Alban-Rheinweg, is a restructured 19th-century factory with groups of works by Frank Stella and Bruce Nauman, besides other significant art of the last two decades. Periodically, shows of contemporary art are also held nearby at the Kunsthalle, 7 Steinenberg, which also has a good restaurant.

The Historical Museum in the Barfüsser Church retraces Basel's past from its Celtic roots to its Renaissance splendor and to more recent times.

The Jewish Museum of Switzerland, 8 Kornhausgasse, near the recently restored synagogue (24 Leimenstrasse), recalls with a group of its many exhibits the first Zionist Congress that Theodor Herzl convened in 1897 in the concert hall of the City Casino (which no longer exists).



Basel's newest hotel has space for only 16 guests, offering them art and culture, fine food and a wine cellar with 350 labels. Culture Guest House Teufelhof (Devil's Court), 47 Leonhardsgraben, in the Spalen section, owes its name to an old theatrical café that the owners used to manage in the old town. Each of the eight rooms, with gleaming baths, has been decorated by a different artist. It has two restaurants, a cafe and two theaters where cabaret shows and satirical plays are often staged. A double room is 170 to 250 Swiss francs with breakfast (about $113 to $166).

BUDGET choice: Bristol, 15 Centralbahnstrasse, near the rail terminal; musty, but friendly. Doubles with shared bath, 90 to 120 francs, with bath 140 to 160, including breakfast.

The Basel Tourist Board, at 2 Blumenrain, offers packages at a wide range of prices comprising accommodation, breakfast, free public transport and reduced fees for various services. Reservations must include a Saturday or Sunday night.

Basel's leading restaurant is Stucki Bruderholz, 42 Bruderholzallee, in a villa with a flower garden in a luxury neighborhood on the western outskirts, and run by the inventive owner-chef, Hans Stucki, and his wife, Susi. Count on at least 300 francs ($200) for two, with a medium-priced bottle of wine from the dazzling list.

Much less expensive and sybaritic, but fun, is a brasserie meal at Brauner Mutz (Brown Bear), at 10 Barfüsserplatz, in an old building with a frescoed facade. In addition to sausages and other Alsatian standbys, there are fresh lake fish and various snacks. Lunch for two, with some beer, might run to 45 francs. The Kunsthalle Restaurant, 7 Steinenberg, with a garden, open until 11 P. M. daily, is a place for salads, omelets, but also more substantial fare. About 60 francs for two. Fischerstube, 45 Rheingasse, in Kleinbasel, brews its own beer and offers snacks and fresh fish. ■

Paul Hofmann, former head of the Rome bureau of The New York Times, visits Switzerland frequently. He wrote this for The Times.

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Choosing Your Travel Agent

The Fine Art of 'Fare Construction' and Other Deals

by Roger Collis

CHOOSING a travel agent is similar in many ways to choosing an advertising agency. And given the complexity and cost of travel, it can be an equally important business decision.

There is much the same emphasis on creativity. How much money can agents save you by exploiting IATA's permitted-mileage system (which allows you to fly up to 25 percent more miles between two points for a modest surcharge)? This is known as "fare construction." Are they capable of anticipating problems, such as the risk of missing a tight connection? Will they suggest a regional airline as a more convenient alternative?

How proficient are they at buying travel services? Can they deliver a better-than-corporate rate on hotel rooms through volume discounts? Can they get you upgraded to first class at no extra cost? Can they pull strings to get you VIP treatment and your favorite seat on the Concorde?

Do they have a reliable door-to-door service for tickets? Do they have a 24-hour reservations number? Can you talk to someone at the other end of the phone who knows you and understands exactly what you need — even if you aren't quite sure yourself — and has the skill and motivation to provide it?

The rub is that the harder an agent works at finding a deal for you, the less commission he earns. He rarely has the inclination to look for better options, unless you ask him. This means being a better purchaser.

Here is a checklist that may help:

- Compile a short-list of agents and invite them to pitch for your account, using your travel policy as a basis for discussion. Show each of them how much you are spending and where and ask them how much money they can save you, given the standard of service you require. Go with the agent who is best at listening to what you want to achieve.
- Focus your travel spending to maximize your purchasing clout. You might want to put all your business with one agent, or just your air tickets, and buy hotels and car rentals direct. My advice is to select the best flight specialist, then shop around for hotel discounts.

Large companies can usually cut the best deals by negotiating directly with a hotel group. This may also work for the small business or independent traveler. You may have more purchasing clout than you think. If you travel frequently to a particular city, consider patronizing just one hotel. Even 30 nights a year might make you a special customer.

A good agent should be able to give you the "corporate rate" (10 to 50 percent off the regular rate) at hotels with which they have a volume discount. Or else go through a hotel booking agent, such as the Britain-based Expotel or Room Centre, which can offer discounts at hundreds of hotels around the world.

- Decide what you want and state your priorities. Are you concerned primarily with price or the fastest routing? Must you fly from a particular airport or on a particular day? How much flexibility do you need? And how much are you ready to give up for a better deal? Buy only what you need.
- Ask what CRS (computer reservations system) the agent is using and be wary if it is hosted by the national airline. You may become a victim of CRS bias — by which airlines manipulate the displays in favor of their own flights. You will be far better served by one of the so-called super-CRSs such as Sabre (American), Apollo (United) or Amadeus and Galileo in Europe (owned by airline consortia). These are virtually one-stop travel services, but there is still scope for bias through incomplete listings. Some of the best agents have developed software capable of searching several systems for the "lowest logical fare."
- Ask the agent if he gets "override" commissions on certain airlines, and if so will he give you a price deal? What about consolidator tickets?
- Expect an agent to provide a round-the-clock, on-line reservations service (he may give you a direct line and terminal in your office), a courier service for tickets and other travel documents, help with visas and passports, health, climate and weather advice, travelers checks without charge, and discounts on travel insurance.
- Competition for the business dollar is so intense that you may be offered a rebate of 3 to 5 percent. Consequently, agents may make less than 1 to 2 percent of turnover. But squeeze too hard and service may suffer.
- Can the agent help you get a "route deal" with an airline on frequently traveled itineraries? Expect a 4 to 5 percent discount if you buy around 100 sectors (one-way trips between city pairs) a year on some long-haul routes. Plus upgrades on an availability basis.
- Consider a fee-based arrangement to ensure the agent is working for you. All commissions come to you in return for a service fee (1.5 to 2 percent) of your travel spending. This works best when your account is simple to run and includes a large proportion of high-value tickets. However, it requires total glasnost. The agent should keep separate books and you both agree on an auditor.
- Ask your agent if he will establish an "implant," consisting of one or more staff members at your office to handle all your travel on the spot. Depending on the size of your budget, he will pay all or part of the cost. The advantage is you can change plans right up to the last moment and have your tickets right away.
- Get your agent to prepare a monthly management report, showing how much he has saved you (or could have saved) by comparing the normal fares with the fares he offered. Typically, this will be categorized by traveler, department, destination and type of travel service.
- Always test the agent with your own information. The best way to do this is by subscribing to a neutral travel data-base such as ABC (TraveLog) or Official Airline Guides (FlightDisk) on your PC or laptop. These come as CD ROM and IBM compatible disks respectively. You can either target a specific flight, or a series of connections, then view fare alternatives (with their conditions) or target a specific fare and view flights which offer it. Failing this, consult a hard-copy edition of either guide. (The pocket editions are handy on the road.)

A little learning can be a powerful thing. ■

INTERNATIONAL ARTS AGENDA

AUSTRIA

Linz

Ars Electronica (tel: 27.52.25). Performances, installations, video and film are featured in this international festival of industrial music and art. Sept. 9 through 13.

BRITAIN

London

Design Museum tel: 403.6933). To Sept. 15: "Designing Yourself" investigates how we shape and influence design in everyday life.

FRANCE

Marseille

Musée Cantini (tel: 91.54.77.75). To Sept. 15: Retrospective of works by Lászlo Moholy-Nagy (1895-1946). Includes paintings, films and sculptures by the Hungarian artist who was a member of the Bauhaus.

Paris

Galerie Gordon Pym et Fils (tel: 47.00.21.98). To Oct. 14: "Faith in Zero — 5 Preview Projects." Preview of American artist Robert Longo's mid-life retrospective to be shown in Hamburg. Also shown in 4 other galeries. Musée de la Mode et du Costume (tel. 47.20.85.23). To Sept. 15: "The World According to Its Creators." Free form exhibition gives the 'carte blanche' to six of Europe's preeminent designers, including Gaultier and Castelbajac.

Perpignan

Festival International du Photo Reportage (tel: 68.35.97.79). Life magazine photographer Gordon Parks is featured in the international festival which takes place in 10 different sites in Perpignan. Sept. 7 through 22.

GERMANY

Berlin

Kunstforum, GrundkreditBank (tel: 25.00.16.78). To Sept. 29: 200 years of the Brandenburger Gate is explored in this exhibition from the Berlin Museum in West Berlin and the Markischen Museum in East Berlin.

Weil

Vitra Design Museum (tel: 702.200). To Sept. 15: "Czech Cubism — Architecture and Design, 1910-25." Tracing the art scene in one of Europe's artistic capitals of the early 20th century, over 300 objects are displayed, including drawings, furniture, ceramics and posters.

HONG KONG

Hong Kong

Tsimshatsui Ocean Terminal (tel: 327.0942). To Sept. 12: Giant color photographs by Zhuang Xiao Ming of Buddhist sculpture at various remote monasteries and cave-temples in Shanxi Province, China. Show then travels to 4 sites in Hong Kong before going to Kyoto, Japan in October.

IRELAND

Dublin

Arnott's Exhibition Centre (tel: 721.111). To Sept. 14: The traveling "World Press Photo Exhibition" features recent international photos as well as a retrospective of past winners of the yearly competition for press photographers.

ITALY

Asolo

Asolo Musica (tel: 950.150). To Sept. 22: The 13th International Chamber Music Festival celebrates the centenary of Prokofiev's birth.

JAPAN

Tokyo

Hara Museum of Contemporary Art (tel: 3445.0651). To Sept. 16: Prints by American pop artist Roy Lichtenstein.

MEXICO

Mexico City

Museo de Arte Contemporáneo Internacional Rufino Tamayo (tel: 286.58.39). To Oct. 5: "Robert Motherwell: From the Studio." Traveling retrospective of works by Motherwell.

NETHERLANDS

The Hague

Haags Gemeentemuseum (tel: 338.1111). To Sept. 15: "Jack B. Yeats: The Late Paintings." Oil paintings by Yeats (1871-1957), younger brother of poet W. B. Yeats, in a style close to expressionism.

Utrecht

Oude Muziek (tel: 34.09.21). To Sept. 12: The 10th Holland Festival Early Music takes place in the medieval inner city of Utrecht, with concerts from mid-morning until midnight.

SPAIN

Barcelona

Fundació Joan Miró (tel: 329.1908). To Sept. 15: Joint exhibition includes paintings, illustrated books and photographs by German experimental artist Otto Alfred Wolgang Schulze and installations by Italian "transvanguard artist" Enzo Cucchi.

SWEDEN

Stockholm

Stockholms Stadsmuseum (tel: 700.05.00). To Oct. 15: "Stockholm's Panoramas:" Classic panorama photographs by Goran Fredriksson and others.

SWITZERLAND

Bern

Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.09.44). To Sept. 15: Joint exhibition also shown at the Bernisches Historisches Museum studies the idea of political freedom as seen through the works of artists from four centuries.

Geneva

Musée Barbier-Mueller (tel. 312.02.70). To Sept. 15: "L'Or des Iles." Exhibition of jewelry and ornaments from Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

Lausanne

Musée de l'Art Brut (tel: 37.54.35). To Sept. 22: Works by Adolf Wolfli (1864-1930) done during the 35 years he spent in a Bern insane asylum.

UNITED STATES

Los Angeles

Museum of Contemporary Art (tel: 621.2766). To Sept. 15: "High and Low: Modern Art and Popular Culture." Over 250 works by 50 artists shown in relation to examples of newspapers, advertisements, sales catalogues and comics.

Washington

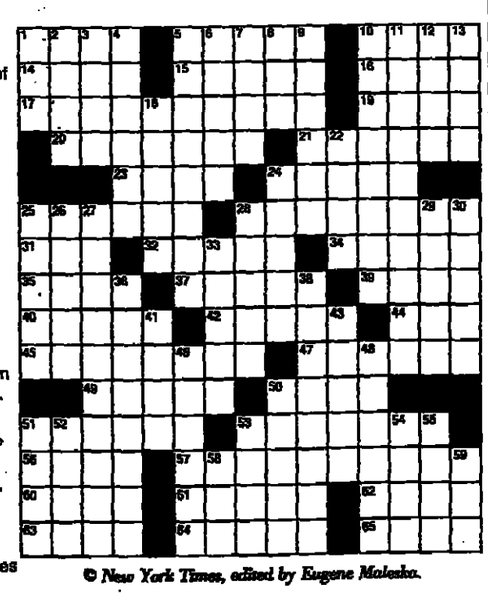
National Museum of Natural History (tel: 357.2700). To Sept. 16: 34 panoramic color photographs celebrate 75 years of American National Parks.

ACROSS

1 Fits of anger
5 Confuse
10 A king of Norway
14 Polite interjection
15 —— Root, Nobelist for Peace: 1912
16 Capp character
17 Actor-bricklayer?
18 Newts
20 Where Hansel won in June 1991
21 "Ars —— artis"
23 Graphite
24 Lustrous
25 Hock, old style
28 Like some swords
31 Aberdeen's river
32 Caterpillar hairs
34 Singer Haggard
35 Rough guesses: Abbr.
37 Like a rotunda
39 Italia's capital
40 Range animal
42 Life-preserver filling
44 Service vehicle
45 Cotton fabric for costumes
47 Municipal slot machines
49 Tooth stealer?
50 Quintet
51 "—— in remembrance of me": Luke 22:19
53 Hindu merchants
56 Long periods
57 Politician-broker?
60 Places
61 Purile
62 One of seven
63 Tennis great
64 Ovid's "It hurts!"
65 Swindles

DOWN

1 Rank above a capt.
2 Melville whaler
3 Attican township
4 "I begin to —— rat": Cervantes
5 Lamented
6 Kudu's cousin
7 Holyfield weapon
8 Exclamation of surprise
9 Enthusiastic
10 Poisonous shrub
11 Hall of Fame pitcher-citrus grower?
12 Against
13 Anatomical ducts
18 Mergansers
22 African thong
24 Win all the games in a series
25 That is, in Latin
26 Erstwhile D.C. hostess
27 British actor-aviarist?
28 —— Negara National Park, Malaysia
29 —— del Sur (South Sea)
30 Campus figures
33 Sweet wine grape
36 Ethiopian emperor: 1930-74
38 Ruling
41 Incursion
43 Dobson of "Knots Landing"
46 Hector was one
48 Hyson container
50 Savoir-—— (tact)
51 Brain tissue
52 Homophone for whose
53 Union of a sort
54 Prying
55 Cut off
58 Edible Japanese herb
59 "—— Rheingold"



Solution to Previous Puzzle

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G	A	I	N		C	A	F	E	A	U	L	A	I	T
A	L	L	E	G	E		S	E	G	M	E	N	T	S
			R	E	N	T		N	E	B	S			
A	R	G	E	N	T	I	C		N	O	S	H	O	W
L	A	R	A	S		L	A	S	T	S		A	C	H
O	R	E	L		A	T	R	I	A		O	N	C	E
N	E	T		C	U	S	P	S		S	C	O	U	R
E	R	A	S	E	R		S	A	P	P	H	I	R	E
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O	V	E	R	L	A	I	D		S	Y	R	I	A	N
H	E	L	I	O	T	R	O	P	E		O	N	L	Y
M	I	S	T		E	E	L	E	R		U	R	G	E
S	N	E	E		D	E	N	S			S	E	A	T

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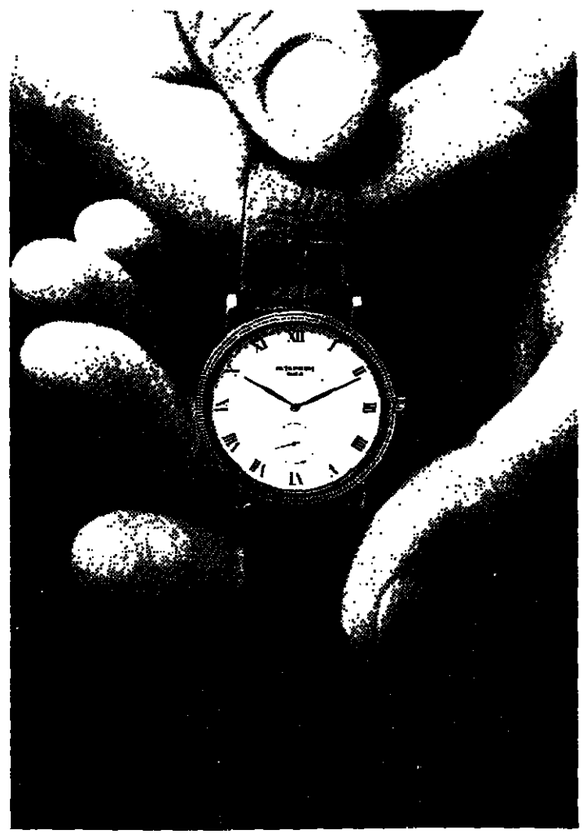

PATEK PHILIPPE
GENEVE

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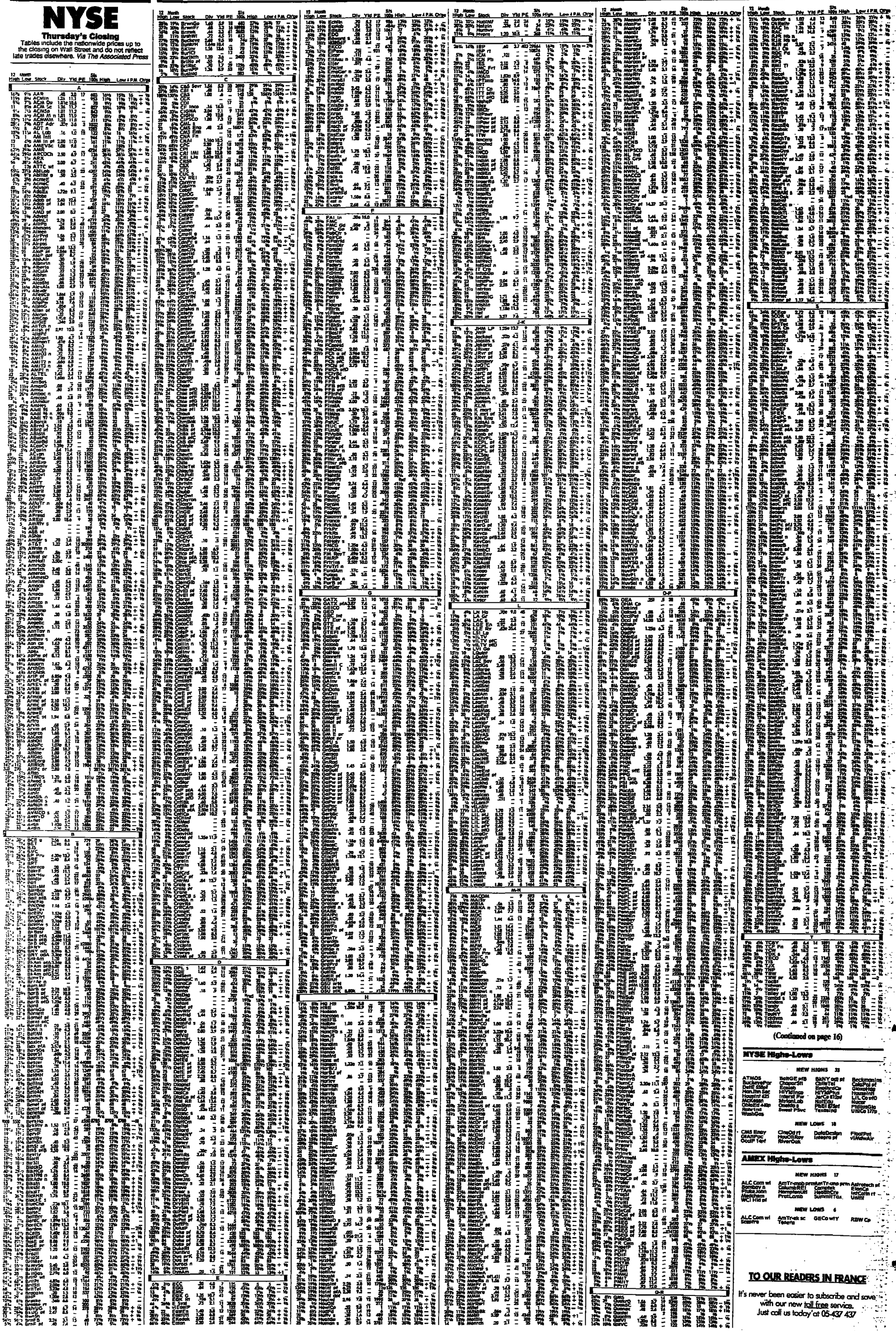
41, rue du Rhône – 1211 Geneva 3 – Switzerland

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*



(Continued on page 16)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 33

ATMOS, BuckeyePar, Dell$ 88pf, HenJlm Sec, HousInt 625, McKesn, OblaEd 4.40p, Robrind, WashGas, BehGE pfB, ChaparSt, Ecolab, HMWMfrce, InterstPw, MylanLab, Oneida s, Sweet PSvc, BkNY dd pf, ChileTel, EnsshrdCp, HMWMfrce, InterstPw, MylanLab, NatEdu, PhilEl 87pf, Texasind, Beckmanins, ColoPal pf, GlaxoHldg, HousesInt, ILL Co pfO, Nucor, PhillipsGlo, UtiliCo 177p

NEW LOWS 18

CMS Engy, GIANPOc, OccIP 14pf, CmwOd pf, HowOilRoy, RiverOak, DataDesign, Integra pf, FloatPet, vIAdwAir

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 17

ALC Com wi, Bombay n, Fluke John, Medcham, WCI Hld pf, AmTr-mab prm, ColumbREI, HamptenUtil, PrstLamb, AmTr-one prm, Comptek, HealthCre, SummitTcs, Astrotech pf, ElecCo, IntCotn rt, UniHlf

NEW LOWS 6

ALC Com wi, Sapphire, AmTr-ek sc, Tejera, GECo wtY, RBW Cp

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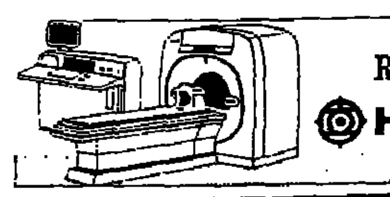
International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
** FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1991



Innovative Results From HITACHI

WALL STREET WATCH

In Congress, a Hard Line On Bond Market Rules

By Diana B. Henriques
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Brushing aside regulators' appeals for time to weigh the results of an investigation into the Salomon Brothers scandal, influential members of Congress have said that they are prepared to move quickly to tighten surveillance of the $2.2 trillion Treasury securities market.

The warning came after representatives of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve and the Securities and Exchange Commission were questioned closely on Wednesday by a congressional panel reviewing the supervision of Treasury auctions.

The panel, a subcommittee of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, called the session in the aftermath of disclosures on Aug. 9 that Salomon, one of the largest dealers, had submitted phony bids to acquire more than its permitted share of the securities sold by the Treasury at three auctions earlier this year.

Influential legislators are prepared to move quickly to tighten regulation.

Indeed, in a report submitted to the panel by Salomon Brothers' new chairman, Warren E. Buffett, the firm portrays its government bond trading desk, under the former management, as a loosely supervised operation that ignored many rules and kept little documentation.

Reacting to the Wednesday testimony, Representative Edward J. Markey, the Massachusetts Democrat who is chairman of the panel, said: "The rules that are on the books are clearly unacceptable. We need an overhaul of these procedures."

Mr. Markey said proposals included making any infraction of Treasury auction rules a securities law violation; requiring Treasury dealers to set up mandatory procedures within their firms to detect bidding or trading irregularities; giving the SEC the power to oversee how prices and trading information are distributed in the market, and requiring leading traders to report to regulators on the positions held by their large customers.

The legislators' frequently rancorous questioning produced two sharply different interpretations of how the market's regulators performed — with the regulators insisting that existing supervision deserved much of the credit for forcing Salomon to disclose its misbehavior, and the lawmakers arguing that little but luck had brought the misdeeds to light.

SALOMON BROTHERS and the behavior of other dealers in the Treasury market are now the target of a broad investigation led by the SEC and the Justice Department, and the regulators appealed Wednesday for at least six months to assess the findings of that examination before Congress acted.

The actual speed of the congressional response will depend, to a large degree, on John D. Dingell, the chairman of the panel's parent committee. Mr. Dingell, who attended the hearings, assailed what he called "a direct failure of supervision" by the Treasury.

The legislative pace is also aided by the fact that Congress had already been at work on a bill renewing the Government Securities Act of 1986 when the Salomon case erupted. The law expires in October, and its extension provides Congress with a vehicle for new provisions.

For months, Treasury officials and the SEC have been at odds over how to rewrite the laws supervising the government securities market. Richard C. Breeden, the SEC chairman, testified that his agency had sought a stronger role for his agency in regulating the market, which is now policed primarily by the Treasury. The subcommittee is generally sympathetic to his view.

Impatience with the current regulatory framework was echoed by other members of the committee, who spent much of Wednesday afternoon interrogating Jerome H. Powell, assistant secretary for domestic finance at the Treasury, and E. Gerald Corrigan, the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The lawmakers wanted to know what specific steps the two

See BONDS, Page 16

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 5

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.957	3.317	1.1263	0.3315	0.151 *	—	5.471 *	1.303	1.444 *	1.718	1.8075 *
Brussels	35.7105	60.485	20.581	6.0505	2.7603 *	18.2765	—	23.4675	0.2649	31.30	33.00 *
Frankfurt	1.739	2.947	—	0.2944	0.1342 *	0.8879	4.859 *	1.1404	1.2805 *	1.5239	1.606 *
London (a)	1.691	—	2.9450	10.0005	2,195.50	3.3160	60.57	2.5858	229.87	1.9315	183.29
Madrid	108.323	183.592	62.314	18.343	8.354 *	55.328	3.0270	71.015	79.827 *	94.354	—
Milan	1,297.80	2,197.30	745.42	219.50	—	662.05	36.233	847.76	9.555	1,134.40	11.966
New York (b)	—	1.6941 a	1.7385	5.9945	1,295.00	1.9573	35.755	1.5265	135.035	1.1411	108.20
Paris	5.9965	10.011	3.3972	—	0.4557 *	3.0164	0.1651	3.8709	4.382 *	5.176	5.4525 *
Tokyo	135.40	229.64	77.97	22.95	0.1046	69.24	3.7895	88.69	—	118.65	1.3527
Toronto	1.1409	1.9326	0.6562	0.1932	0.88 *	0.5827	3.185 *	0.7407	0.8409 *	—	1.052 *
Zurich	1.5275	2.5845	0.8779	0.2586	0.1177 *	0.7794	4.2638 *	—	1.1262 *	1.3380	1.4065 *
1 ECU	1.1817	0.6973	2.0544	6.9791	1,532.18	2.3138	42.2809	1.8027	160.367	1.3482	128.016
1 SDR	1.3397	0.7966	2.3396	7.9132	1,737.64	2.6232	47.9995	2.0438	181.367	1.5297	145.130

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9935.0	Greek drac.	191.72	Mex. peso	3047.01	S. Afr. rand	2.857
Austral. $	1.2739	Hong Kong $	7.754	N. Zealand $	1.7416	Soviet ruble*	0.5973
Austr. schil.	12.24	Indian rupee	25.84	Norw. krone	6.787	Swed. krona	6.3075
Brazil cruz.	406.15	Indo. rupiah	1962.32	Phil. peso	26.46	Taiwan $	26.33
Chinese Yuan*	5.3728	Irish £	0.65	Port. escudo	148.65	Thai baht	25.68
Danish krone	6.7085	Israeli shek.	2.2876	Saudi riyal	3.7502	Turkish lira	4576.65
Egypt. pound	3.3078	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2911	Sing. $	1.718	UAE dirham	3.672
Fin. markka	4.2625	Malay. ring.	2.779	S. Kor. won	740.10	Venez. boliv.	59.44

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6877	1.6806	1.6754
Deutsche mark	1.7434	1.7491	1.7537
Swiss franc	1.5285	1.5318	1.5345
Canadian dollar	1.1431	1.1459	1.1484
Japanese yen	135.57	136.02	136.14

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Sept. 5

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	[illegible]	9-9 1/8	8-8 1/8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 7/8-8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 1/2-6 5/8	[illegible]	7 1/2

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Sept. 5

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
Prime rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
Federal funds	5 9/16	5 5/8
Com. paper 90-179 days	5.40	5.40
3-month Treasury bills	5.30	5.31
6-month Treasury bills	5.36	5.36
1-year Treasury bills	5.39	5.37
30-year Treasury bond	8.09	8.06
3-month CD's	5.26	5.28
3-month CD's	5.29	5.29
Japan		
Discount rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
Call money	7 7/32	7 11/32
2-month interbank	7 3/32	N.Q.
3-month interbank	N.Q.	7 1/16
Germany		
Discount rate	7 1/2	7 1/2
Lombard rate	9 1/4	9 1/4
Call money	9.10	9.10
1-month interbank	9.10	9.15
3-month interbank	9.20	9 1/4
6-month interbank	9.35	9.40
Britain		
Bank base rate	11.00	11.00
Call money	10 1/4	10 1/2
3-month interbank	10 5/16	10 7/16
6-month interbank	10 1/4	10 5/16
France		
Intervention rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	9 1/4	9 1/16
1-month interbank	9 3/16	9 1/8
3-month interbank	9 5/16	9 1/4
6-month interbank	9 3/8	9 5/16

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Sept. 5

1 month	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]
1 year	[illegible]

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Sept. 5

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	
30-day average yield:	5.38
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	5.554

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Sept. 5

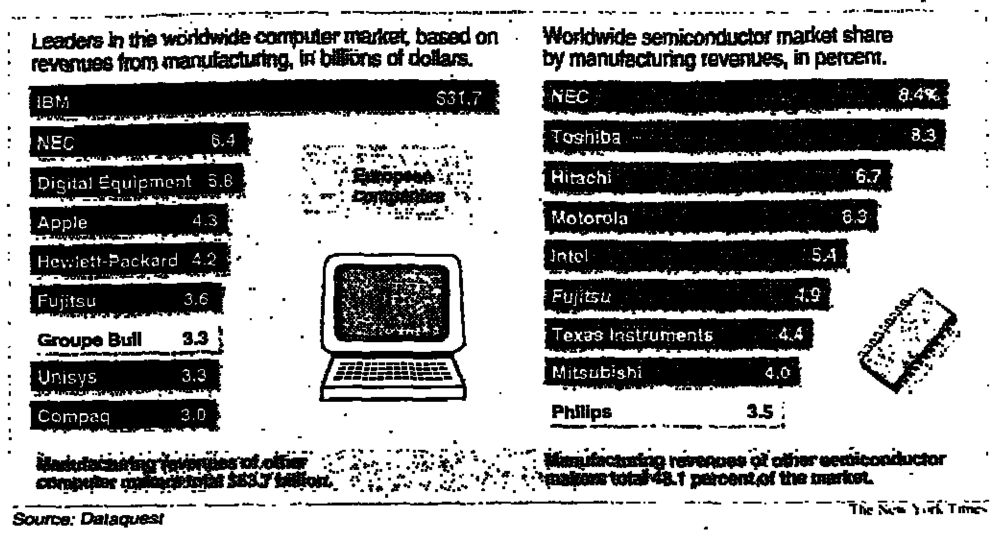
	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	347.75	347.45	— 1.30
Luxembourg	347.25	—	— 1.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	350.86	350.71	+ 1.47
Zurich	347.75	347.25	— 0.90
London	347.30	347.40	— 1.30
New York	—	347.45	— 1.50

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Europe Won't Pull Plug on Electronics

Governments Hope More Aid Can Make Companies Competitive With Japan

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service



Source: Dataquest

The New York Times

PARIS — European governments are stepping up efforts to rescue the Continent's beleaguered electronics industry. They fear that further deterioration could leave Europe hopelessly behind Japan and the United States, not only in electronics but also in automobiles, aerospace and the many other industries that depend on electronic components.

The European Community and several national governments are spending billions of dollars to buttress computer and semiconductor manufacturers.

Acknowledging that Europe already lags well behind the United States and Japan in electronics, European governments are financing research, pressing small semiconductor companies to merge, and rejiggering broadcast rules to help European producers compete in developing the next generation of television sets.

Such efforts are an attempt in part to aid the European computer industry, in which European producers have just one-third of the Continent's $60 billion computer market and are inconsequential in the supercomputer and microprocessor markets.

Three of the leading European computer makers, Groupe Bull of France, Siemens Nixdorf Informationssysteme AG of Germany and Philips Electronics NV of the Netherlands, have posted huge losses and laid off thousands of workers in the last two years.

France has taken the lead in Europe's support efforts, with the government providing $700 million in capital for the state-owned Groupe Bull and giving it an additional $400 million for research.

European officials feel a sense of urgency because several electronics companies have virtually collapsed — like Nixdorf, before it was acquired last year by Siemens — and others have been driven into foreign hands. European officials are also distressed over the $40 billion annual trade deficit in electronics.

European electronics executives say they want to avoid what happened to America's consumer electronics companies, which are now almost all foreign owned.

European semiconductor companies have just 10 percent of the world market, compared with American companies, which have nearly 40 percent, and the Japanese, which control slightly more than half the market. Indeed, some European microchip executives say their companies are too small to survive against Japanese chip makers with five times their revenues.

Europeans want to avoid the path taken by U.S. consumer electronics companies, which are almost entirely foreign owned.

In July, Philips agreed to sell control of its troubled computer division to Digital Equipment Corp., based in Maynard, Massachusetts. But what has truly alarmed European officials is that the largest computer maker in Britain, ICL Ltd., and Nokia Data of Finland have come under the control of Fujitsu, Japan's No. 1 computer company.

Many European officials fear the Japanese will turn the companies into empty shells marketing products manufactured in Japan.

In contrast to their attitude toward Japan, however, European officials often treat IBM and other American companies with a long-established presence on the Continent as local companies.

Seeing European-American alliances as a way to counter the Japanese, many European officials applauded when IBM and Siemens announced they would collaborate to produce 16-megabit computer chips.

[IBM said Thursday it had agreed with INMOS, a member of the SGS-Thomson Microelectronics Group, to make and market chip sets to personal computer manufacturers and certain graphics vendors, Reuters reported. IBM said the deal with British-based INMOS will allow the companies to develop products quickly and with lower costs.]

At the same time, European officials urge European companies to cooperate with each other in such ways as pooling research funds. Filippo Maria Pandolfi, the EC technology commissioner, said he hoped that Bull, Siemens and Ing. C. Olivetti & Co., the Italian computer maker, could solve their problems without throwing themselves into Japanese or other foreign arms.

But some experts fault European officials for fretting about Japanese ownership and alliances. They say one of the best ways to strengthen the Continent's electronics industry would be to encourage links with the Japanese to help bring their expertise and job-creating investments to Europe.

But European arms makers, echoing the Pentagon, say it would be unwise to depend on Japanese chip makers. The computer and consumer electronics companies agree. They fear that if they depend on Japanese chip makers, they might get squeezed by a shortage or the Japanese will jack up chip prices — in either case making it harder for European companies to compete with their Japanese counterparts.

European governments are divided over how much they should intervene to bolster the industry. France is aggressive, while the more laissez-faire Britain, with its close ties to Japanese industry, favors having electronics companies fend for themselves.

After a long debate, the EC Commission has adopted a compromise policy that tells the industry not to depend solely on government subsidies for its survival.

Although the Community's in-

See ELECTRONICS, Page 16

6 Ex-BCCI Aides Indicted Over Drug Money

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Six former officials of Bank of Credit & Commerce International and a reputed leader of the Medellín cocaine ring have been indicted on charges they laundered millions of dollars of drug funds through the bank's worldwide network, the U.S. Justice Department announced Thursday.

Separately, a congressional report Thursday accused U.S. officials of failing to pursue investigations of the bank and missing an opportunity to stop its illicit activities much sooner.

The indictment was unsealed hours after it was announced that one of the accused, a former BCCI treasurer, Seyed Ziauddin Ali Akbar, had been arrested in France.

It called BCCI a "racketeering enterprise" but did not formally charge the bank with any wrongdoing. The indictment was returned by a grand jury in Tampa, Florida, and made available by the Justice Department in Washington.

The other former BCCI officials who were indicted were another treasurer, Dildard Rizzi; an acting president, Swaleh Naqvi; and three former officials of the bank in Panama. Also indicted was Garardo Moncada, an alleged leader of the Medellín cocaine ring in Colombia and five other reputed members of the ring.

In Tampa, U.S. Attorney Robert W. Genzman said that Mr. Akbar was the only defendant who was in custody. Mr. Genzman added that it might take from six months to two years to extradite him.

The three-count indictment alleged that the six former officials had laundered more than $14 million in drug proceeds and engaged in a worldwide conspiracy involving more than 145 actions.

The money laundering allegedly took place from 1983 to 1989. The indictment said the money was placed in bank branches in France, Panama, Uruguay, the Bahamas, Luxembourg, Britain and elsewhere.

The defendants face maximum penalties of 25 years in prison if convicted.

The report issued Thursday by the House Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on crime and criminal justice said that U.S. banking and law enforcement agencies had ignored warnings about criminal activity by BCCI for years.

"The government simply overlooked the repeated run-ins that it had with BCCI, its officials, customers and accounts," the report said.

"On at least two occasions," it said, "high-ranking officials squelched actions recommended by rank-and-file investigators that might have transformed the government's isolated brushes with BCCI in the United States into a full-scale investigation of a criminal enterprise of international proportions."

For example, the report said, high-ranking Internal Revenue Service officials refused on three separate occasions in 1986 to begin an undercover probe of BCCI at the request of a Florida IRS agent who had information from a former BCCI employee. The IRS officials were not named.

The IRS has identified 13 separate matters in its files involving Luxembourg-based BCCI, "yet no one at the agency appeared to have noticed the pattern," the report said.

The arrest in France of Mr. Akbar, 47, was the first since BCCI was shut down by banking regulators worldwide in July, Britain's Serious Fraud Office said in London. Mr. Akbar was arrested in Calais. He was being detained pending a decision on extradition.

The border police took Mr. Akbar into custody on Monday. Several sources said that the police had confiscated documents from his hotel room, including bank statements, accounting notes and letters.

Mr. Akbar, who lives in Lon-

See BCCI, Page 14

Thomson, MBB and Aerospatiale to Build Missile

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French military contractor Thomson-CSF said on Thursday that as a response to tight national defense budgets, it would ally with two European competitors to build a surface-to-air missile.

Thomson, which is state-controlled, said it would transfer production of its VT1 short-range missile to Euromissile, a consortium equally owned by Germany's Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and France's Aerospatiale.

Euromissile replaces LTV Corp. of the United States, which built the first 1,000 VT1s as a subcontractor for Thomson-CSF.

Thomson-CSF officials said they considered that there was a total potential market for 30,000 such missiles worth 30 billion francs ($5 billion), and said they hoped the VT1 would win about two-thirds of the market.

The announcement followed a decision by MBB and Aerospatiale to abandon work on a rival missile, named the Roland Mach 5, which they had been developing with France's Matra.

Thomson-CSF said that from the time the VT1 program was launched four years ago, it had planned to move production from LTV to European companies. But it said the key reason for allying with MBB and Aerospatiale was to avoid duplicating development costs.

Jean-Louis Fache, head of Aerospatiale's tactical missile division, said at a news conference that the decision to abandon the modernization of the Roland would save MBB and Aerospatiale hundreds of millions of francs in development costs.

"After the events of the Gulf war, the evolution of military budgets and the fact that we did not have a launch customer for the RM-5," he said, "we began to ask ourselves about the value of this project."

Aerospatiale and MBB had already spent about 50 million francs ($8.5 million) each on the RM-5 development, Mr. Fache said.

The VT1, which flies at 3.5 times the speed of sound, will be used to power advanced versions of the Crotale missile system made by Thomson-CSF and be adapted for use on the Roland missile system made by Euromissile. The Crotale and the Roland are systems designed to protect land targets from airborne attack.

Euromissile expects to be ready to build the VT1 missile by the end of 1993, said its marketing director, Peter Ibbeken. He said MBB would make the missile and warhead and Aerospatiale would be responsible for the assembly.

Thomson-CSF in March bowed out of talks on the merger of its guided-weapons business with that of British Aerospace PLC, and on Thursday it ruled out the creation of a joint company with Aerospatiale and MBB that would integrate its electronics capability with their missile facilities. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Unisys Faces Record-Setting U.S. Fine

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Unisys Corp., a major U.S. defense contractor, is expected to plead guilty over its role in a massive Pentagon procurement scandal and has agreed to pay a record amount to settle the charges, U.S. Justice Department sources said Thursday.

The sources said the settlement, including fines, could be as high as $190 million, although they described it as complicated and partly dependent on the company's future profits.

They said the guilty plea to the criminal charges and the civil settlement are scheduled to be entered Friday before U.S. District Judge Claude Hilton in Alexandria, Virginia.

Unisys has been a major target of the long-running investigation, dubbed "Operation Ill Wind," into corruption among defense companies, their consultants and Pentagon officials in the military's multibillion-dollar purchasing system.

A number of former executives of the Unisys defense operations already have pleaded guilty to using Unisys money to bribe Pentagon officials.

The sources said the $190 million figure would be the largest Pentagon fraud settlement ever.

They said the settlement is also expected to cover guilty pleas next week involving criminal charges in New York and New Mexico, although they were unable to provide further details.

Unisys is not expected to be barred from future military contracts, they said. That would make it easier for the financially struggling company to sell off its defense division. It has been looking for a buyer for months.

Unisys, which has held talks with prosecutors in the case for more than a year, said in June it was close to reaching a settlement.

Unisys, the third largest U.S. computer maker, posted a combined loss of $1.1 billion in 1989 and 1990. In June it announced it was selling Timeplex Inc., a maker of networks for voice, data and television transmission, for $207 million in cash to a joint venture led by Ascom Holding AG of Bern, Switzerland.

U.S. Businesses Cut Expansion Plans

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. businesses, many with facilities still idled by the recession, have cut back expansion plans to the slowest pace in five years, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

It said a survey conducted in July and August found businesses planning to spend $532.4 billion for expansion and modernization, 1.6 percent more than in 1990. But the increase would be a sharp cutback from the 3 percent advance projected in a survey last spring.

Analysts said capital spending usually lags behind an economic recovery as businesses adopt a wait-and-see attitude.

New concerns about the recovery's vitality were raised Thursday when the Labor Department reported that the number of Americans seeking unemployment benefits held steady at a seasonally adjusted 421,000 in the week of Aug. 24. The average for the preceding four weeks rose to 420,000 from 415,000 in the prior period.

"This raises a caution flag," said John Silvia of Kemper Financial Services. "It says the recovery is sort of stalling."

The unemployment-benefits report came out one day before the Labor Department unveils its unemployment numbers for the month August. Many analysts believe that if the numbers are weak, the stage will be set for the Federal Reserve to reduce the the key discount rate again, from its current level of 5.5 percent.

In another measure of U.S. economic performance, the Labor Department reported Thursday that productivity grew at an annual rate of just 0.5 percent during the second quarter, compared with an average of 1.6 percent annually between 1982 and 1989.

Also Thursday, big U.S. retailers reported that sales at established stores — their key barometer — were generally disappointing compared with August 1990. The results do not bode well for consumer spending, on which the economic recovery largely depends.

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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

to the Holders of

Ford Credit Canada Limited

Cdn$ 75,000,000
10 7/8% Guaranteed Notes due October 1, 1992

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal, Premium and Interest by

Ford Motor Credit Company

In accordance with the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of October 1, 1985 between Ford Credit Canada Limited («the Company»), Ford Motor Credit Company («the Guarantor») and Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise («the Fiscal Agent»), notice is hereby given that the Company has elected to redeem on October 15, 1991 («the Redemption Date») all of its 10 7/8% Notes due October 1, 1992, at a redemption price («the Redemption Price») of 100% of the principal amount thereof together with accrued interest («the Accrued Interest») of Cdn$ 4.23 per denomination of Cdn$ 1,000 and Cdn$ 42.29 per denomination of Cdn$ 10,000 from October 1, 1991 to the Redemption Date.

The amount of Accrued Interest and the Redemption Price will become due and payable upon each Note on and after the Redemption Date.

On and after such Redemption Date the Notes will no longer be outstanding and interest on the Notes will cease to accrue.

Payment of the Accrued Interest and of the Redemption Price will be made upon presentation and surrender of the Notes, together with all appurtenant coupons maturing after the Redemption Date, at any of the following paying agencies: the main offices of Kredietbank N.V. (London Branch) in London, Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. in Amsterdam, Kredietbank N.V. in Brussels, Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt, Crédit Commercial de France in Paris, Kredietbank (Suisse) S.A. in Geneva, Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise in Luxembourg and the Bank of Nova Scotia in Toronto.

Coupons which shall have matured prior to the Redemption Date should be presented and surrendered for payment in the usual manner.

Dated as of September 6, 1991

The Fiscal Agent
KREDIETBANK
S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

MARKET DIARY

Stocks Level Off Before U.S. Report

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange changed little in moderate trading Thursday as investors remained cautious in anticipation of the release Friday of monthly U.S. employment figures.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had slipped 9.17 to

N.Y. Stocks

3,008.50 on Wednesday, ended the day unchanged.

Declining issues outpaced advancers by about an 8-7 ratio on the NYSE. Volume was about 162.3 million shares, compared with 156.7 million Wednesday.

Analysts said investors were staying on the sidelines prior to release of the federal government's report on employment for August. Weak figures could prompt the Federal Reserve to ease monetary policy.

"It's probably a little flightish going into the unemployment figures," said William Raftery, technical analyst with Smith, Barney Harris Upham & Co.

Edward Nicoski, chief technical analyst at Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood in Minneapolis, said activity reflected a general weakness in the market. "Investors got a little too euphoric that communism was dead, and last week was a holiday. Now we're back to facing reality, and the reality is that the economy is stop-and-go and earnings are lower," he said.

Exxon was the most active NYSE issue, up ¾ to 58⅝. The movement was apparently caused by an erroneous report that a large block of Exxon stock had been traded. The report was later corrected.

Currency Traders Await Storm Over Jobs Data

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ended barely changed from opening levels as anticipation over Friday's long-awaited August employment report and its impact on U.S. monetary policy paralyzed the market.

The dollar closed at 1.7385 Deutsche marks, up a little from 1.7373

Foreign Exchange

DM at Wednesday's close. The currency ended at 135.835 yen, up slightly from 135.485; at 1.5265 Swiss francs, up from 1.5230 francs, and at 5.9045 French francs, up from 5.90. The pound was a bit weaker, at $1.6941 after $1.695.

Dealers were expecting a potentially volatile session Friday. Many of them believe the nonfarm payrolls data could determine the short-term direction of U.S. interest rates and the dollar.

"The market's been motionless for the last two weeks with everyone and his dog waiting for these job figures, so there's a lot of pent-up energy to be released," one trader said.

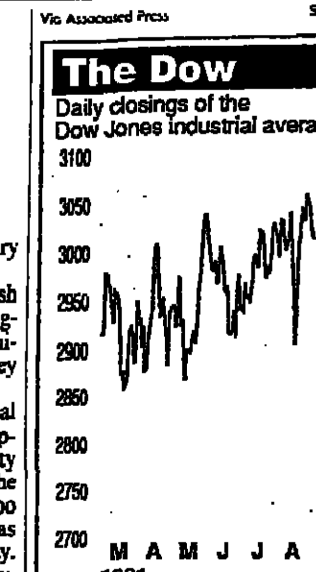
Economists said the market and the Federal Reserve have become increasingly worried by the state of the demand side of the U.S. economy, with both personal income and monetary growth at their lowest levels in 30 years.

With inflation falling, the Fed has plenty of scope to cut rates and a weak employment report would give it justification, they said.

"If the payrolls come out at around a 50,000 rise then the Fed would probably leave rates alone but if the bias is toward a flat number there must be a good chance of a rate cut," said Richard Urwin, currency strategist at S.G. Warburg.

In late London trading, the dollar stood at 1.74 DM, up a tick from its 1.7390 DM close on Wednesday. The currency was a bit higher against the yen, at 135.775 yen after 135.55; against the Swiss franc, at 1.5278 francs after 1.5253; and against the French franc, at 5.9215 after 5.9125. The pound was unchanged at $1.6930.

Via Associated Press Sept. 5



IHT

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Exxon	81761	58¾	57⅞	58⅝	+ ¾
PepsiC	62985	31	29¾	29⅞	—1⅛
Limitd	53020	26⅛	25⅛	25¼	—2⅛
Beazer	44088	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	+ ¾
IBP	29864	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	—2⅛
Boeing	25111	52⅛	50⅞	52	+1½
TelMex n	21228	37¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅞
Syntex s	20922	43¼	42⅜	43	— ⅝
AT&T	20500	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
GenEl	19915	73½	71⅜	72⅛	—1½
BrwnFr	18988	21⅝	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅜
K mart	18026	46⅜	42⅞	43½	—3
CMS Eng	16874	20	19	19½	— ⅝
Waste	16565	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	— ⅛
GnMotr	16502	36¾	35⅞	36⅛	— ½

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
vlCntAr	4369	2½	2¼	2⅜	
ForstL s	3721	35¼	34⅝	34¾	— ⅞
DowC rt	3368	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
EchoBy	3229	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
GiantFd	3036	23⅝	22¾	23½	+ ⅞
Hasbro	2956	27¼	26¼	26½	— ⅝
FruitL	2817	18	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
BergBr s	2815	22½	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
EksNk wt	2579	9¼	8⅝	9	— ⅜
PinRsc	2224	17⅞	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅝
A-ge sc	1944	9	8	8¼	— ⅜
AExpl	1884	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Media	1842	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
InstSy	1827	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
HiaMd	1772	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	701	554
Declined	853	1016
Unchanged	532	511
Total Issues	2086	2081
New Highs	33	49
New Lows	10	10

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	277	228
Declined	258	335
Unchanged	238	239
Total Issues	773	802
New Highs	17	26
New Lows	6	9

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	898	884
Declined	1,005	1,085
Unchanged	2,239	2,173
Total Issues	4,142	4,142

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3015.19	3031.98	2989.71	3008.50	Unch.
Trans	1190.76	1199.05	1178.95	1183.00	— 7.06
Util	207.75	208.00	205.81	206.50	— 0.75
Comp	1069.97	1076.11	1060.75	1066.11	— 2.37

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	464.67	461.52	462.31	— 1.15
Transp.	296.06	293.23	293.73	— 0.77
Utilities	142.66	142.11	142.41	+ 0.05
Finance	31.57	31.35	31.42	— 0.07
SP 500	390.97	388.49	389.14	— 0.83
SP 100	369.70	367.08	367.95	— 0.59

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	214.07	213.36	213.62	— 0.40
Industrials	268.88	267.99	268.05	— 0.71
Transp.	179.13	178.27	178.27	— 0.30
Utilities	93.35	93.21	93.29	Unch.
Finance	158.01	157.48	157.50	— 0.36

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	518.62	516.36	516.53	— 0.99
Industrials	578.77	575.65	576.56	— 0.97
Finance	525.19	521.25	521.74	— 3.44
Insurance	541.70	538.14	541.02	+ 1.55
Utilities	581.93	578.40	580.02	+ 0.67
Banks	342.60	340.08	341.88	+ 0.79
Transp.	520.87	517.06	518.43	+ 0.03

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
370.20	368.67	369.30	— 0.65

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	96.13	+ 0.01
10 Utilities	97.33	Unch.
10 Industrials	94.93	+ 0.02

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	162,250,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	194,484,160
Amex 4 p.m. volume	11,200,000
Amex prev. cons. close	14,510,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	167,421,700
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	154,069,000
NYSE volume up	62,316,910
NYSE volume down	89,091,410
Amex volume up	4,198,330
Amex volume down	4,541,350
NASDAQ volume up	71,507,700
NASDAQ volume down	60,176,700

S&P 100 Index Options

Sept. 5

Strike Price	Calls-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Puts-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
335	—	—	—	—	⅛	1⅛	2½	—
340	35⅛	31	—	33½	⅛	1⅝	3⅛	5
345	24⅝	26½	—	—	½	2⅛	3⅛	—
350	19¼	—	—	—	¼	2⅞	4¼	7
355	14⅝	17½	—	—	1⅛	3½	5⅛	—
360	10⅝	—	16	—	1⅝	4⅝	7⅛	9
365	6⅝	10½	14	—	3⅛	6⅝	8⅞	—
370	3⅛	7½	10½	13⅛	5⅛	8⅝	11⅛	13⅛
375	1⅞	5	7⅝	—	8⅛	10⅛	13½	—
380	⅜	3⅛	5½	—	12⅝	14⅝	17	18⅛
385	⅛	1⅞	3⅛	—	16½	17⅛	—	—
390	⅛	1	2⅝	—	—	22	—	—
395	—	⅛	1⅞	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 77,264 ; total open int. 350,534
Puts: total vol. 94,504 ; total open int. 482,515

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
30	—	—	⅜	—
32½	—	—	1½	—
35	—	—	2⅛	—
37½	3½	—	3⅛	—
40	—	—	4⅝	—

Calls: total vol. 135 ; total open int. 22,452
Puts: total vol. 317 ; total open int. 76,769
Source: CBOE.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

SUGAR (FOX)
U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
Oct	203.00	207.00	208.00	193.60	198.40	199.40
Dec	186.00	197.00	191.00	186.00	181.80	191.20
Mar	191.00	192.00	193.00	181.00	185.60	186.20
May	190.00	193.60	185.60	182.00	186.00	186.40
Aug	192.00	200.00	186.60	186.60	185.60	195.00
Oct	192.00	200.00	187.00	187.00	183.60	200.00

Est. Sales 2,098.

COCOA (FOX)
Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons

Sep	709	714	715	711	710	714
Dec	746	747	752	739	742	743
Mar	782	783	787	775	777	778
May	803	805	805	795	796	797
Jul	824	825	825	816	816	817
Sep	843	845	843	834	834	836
Dec	865	866	866	858	857	858
Mar	889	890	890	880	881	882
May	905	907	905	899	896	897
Jul	920	923	920	916	910	911

Est. Sales 10,501.

COFFEE (FOX)
Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons

Sep	536	538	543	520	519	520
Nov	562	563	567	546	547	548
Jan	580	582	585	566	568	569
Mar	590	592	595	582	584	585

Est. Sales 5,016.

WHITE SUGAR (Matif)
Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
Oct	283.00	280.00	281.10	282.50	+ 1.30
Dec	277.50	275.00	275.10	276.50	— 0.70
Mar	277.50	275.00	274.50	276.00	— 0.70
May	277.00	274.00	274.00	276.00	— 0.50
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	273.00	276.00	+ 3.20
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	254.00	257.00	+ 1.50

Est. sales 1,880. Prev. sales 2,573.
Open interest 11,411.

Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1250.00	1251.00	1244.00	1245.00
Forward	1280.00	1281.00	1275.00	1276.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1352.50	1354.50	1344.00	1345.00
Forward	1358.00	1358.50	1352.00	1352.50
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	312.00	313.00	310.00	311.00
Forward	324.00	325.00	323.00	324.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7695.00	7705.00	7710.00	7720.00
Forward	7730.00	7735.00	7755.00	7760.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5575.00	5585.00	5560.00	5570.00
Forward	5655.00	5660.00	5648.00	5650.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1024.00	1026.00	1022.00	1024.00
Forward	1040.00	1041.00	1038.00	1040.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	89.70	89.61	89.69	+ 0.10
Dec	90.18	90.11	90.16	+ 0.06
Mar	90.33	90.29	90.32	+ 0.04
Jun	90.24	90.20	90.23	+ 0.04
Sep	90.12	90.09	90.12	+ 0.06
Dec	90.02	89.98	90.02	+ 0.06
Mar	89.90	89.83	89.88	+ 0.07
Jun	89.86	89.78	89.85	+ 0.10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	89.82	+ 0.04
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	89.80	+ 0.03

Est. volume: 54,310. Open interest: 137,024.

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE) $1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	94.31	94.30	94.30	— 0.02
Dec	94.03	94.00	94.01	— 0.03
Mar	94.06	94.02	94.03	— 0.04
Jun	93.76	93.75	93.72	— 0.06
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	93.31	— 0.06
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	92.75	— 0.06
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	92.61	— 0.05
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	92.34	— 0.05

Est. volume: 2,397. Open interest: 39,749.

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	90.76	90.75	90.75	Unch.
Dec	90.76	90.72	90.73	— 0.01
Mar	90.96	90.93	90.94	+ 0.01
Jun	91.13	91.10	91.12	+ 0.01
Sep	91.23	91.23	91.23	+ 0.01
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	91.36	— 0.01
Mar	91.41	91.41	91.41	— 0.01
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	91.43	Unch.

Est volume: 13,494. Open interest: 131,340.

	High	Low	Close	Change
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct				
Sep	94-17	94-06	94-14	+ 0-04
Dec	94-24	94-11	94-19	+ 0-04
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	94-19	+ 0-04

Est. volume: 18,709. Open interest: 58,345.

	High	Low	Close	Change
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	85.09	84.94	85.04	— 0.02
Dec	85.30	85.12	85.12	— 0.16
Mar	85.40	85.26	85.26	— 0.14

Est. volume: 37,201. Open interest: 68,715.

Industrials

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Sep	193.00	190.75	192.50	192.50	— 0.25
Oct	195.75	194.00	195.50	195.50	— 0.50
Nov	197.50	195.75	197.25	197.25	— 0.50
Dec	198.50	197.00	197.75	197.75	— 1.00
Jan	196.75	195.50	196.00	196.00	— 1.00
Feb	192.25	190.50	190.50	191.25	— 0.25
Mar	185.00	185.00	185.00	185.00	— 0.50
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	178.75	— 0.25
May	175.50	175.00	175.00	175.00	— 1.00

Est. Sales 8,000. Prev. sales 10,941.
Open interest 90,652.

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Oct	20.19	20.09	20.17	20.13	— 0.12
Nov	20.22	20.14	20.17	20.17	— 0.09
Dec	20.20	20.13	20.16	20.16	— 0.07
Jan	20.11	20.07	20.07	20.08	— 0.07
Feb	20.01	20.00	20.07	20.07	+ 0.07
Mar	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.93	— 0.06
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	19.82	— 0.06
May	19.78	19.78	19.78	19.73	— 0.09

Est. Sales 14,000. Prev. sales 17,418.
Open interest 74,696.

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Change
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point				
Sep	2687.0	2673.0	2682.0	+ 3.0
Dec	2730.0	2722.0	2726.0	+ 1.5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2762.0	+ 3.5

Est. volume: 7,797. Open interest: 40,195.

Sources: Reuters, Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.567	0.565
Coffee, lb	0.67	0.67
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.155	1.1645
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.33	0.33
Silver, troy oz	3.97	3.915
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	0.89	0.89
Tin, lb	3.6162	3.6128
Zinc, lb	0.52	0.52

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRIBUTION				
Europe Fund Inc		.0539	12-31	12-20
INCREASED				
Consumers Water Co	Q	.25	11-25	11-12
USUAL				
Handleman Co	Q	.10	10-10	9-27

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
Sept. 4	651,982	683,327	20,962
Sept. 3	654,620	710,788	8,830
Aug. 30	492,164	588,241	3,707
Aug. 29	556,879	876,528	4,297
Aug. 28	682,055	666,984	4,856

*Included in the sales figures.

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U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Shearson Suspends 2 Executives

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Shearson Lehman Brothers said Thursday it suspended two executives pending the result of an investigation into alleged trading violations in connection with an equity offering by ConAgra Inc. in November 1990.

The American Express Co. unit said Peter DaPuzzo, co-head of the Worldwide Equities Division and Manny Geronimos, an executive vice president in Worldwide Equities, had been suspended from their positions pending the outcome of the inquiry.

The chairman of Shearson, Howard Clark Jr., said the NYSE uncovered the alleged improper trade in December 1990. But Shearson received new information regarding a possible violation of New York Stock Exchange rules by employees involved in the ConAgra deal only last month.

Procter & Gamble Admits an 'Error'

CINCINNATI, Ohio (Reuters) — Procter & Gamble Co. has admitted making an "error in judgment" by asking Cincinnati police to search thousands of telephone records to find who was responsible for news leaks of confidential company information.

The widely publicized investigation into leaks to the Wall Street Journal has been an "embarrassing experience for the company and a difficult time for our employees," the company's chairman, Edwin Artzt, told employees in a letter made public on Thursday. "We created a problem that was larger than the one we were trying to solve."

McDonnell Seeks Probe of LOT Deal

LONG BEACH, California (Reuters) — McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Thursday it had asked Polish government to investigate the decision of LOT Polish Airlines to order Boeing Co. 737 jetliners after the carrier had signed an agreement to buy McDonnell MD-80 series jets. McDonnell said its existing MD-80 offer to LOT was extended until Sept. 13.

Robert Hood, president of McDonnell's aircraft unit, said LOT signed an agreement on June 4 to buy nine MD-82 and MD-87 jets after reviewing several offers.

But in early August LOT announced it was reopening the aircraft competition and on Aug. 30 announced that it would buy nine 737s.

Bethlehem Steel to Sell Coal Units

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Corp., announced Wednesday that it wanted to sell most of its coal operations, which are owned by a Bethlehem subsidiary, BethEnergy Mines Inc.

Bethlehem said the decision was part of a policy to divest itself of assets not directly related to the company's steel business.

Framatome Seeks 2 U.S. Companies

PARIS (AFP) — Framatome SA, the French nuclear-reactor builder, said Thursday it was negotiating with Babcock & Wilcox Co. of the United States to take control of two nuclear services companies.

Framatome is seeking to buy half of Babcock & Wilcox's stake in B&W Nuclear Service and B&W Fuel Co., boosting its stake in BWNS from 50 to 75 percent. The move would also boost the stake in BWFC held by Framatome along with Cogema, Framtone et Uranium Pechiney SA through a joint subsidiary from 49 to 75 percent.

For the Record

Chrysler Corp. said Chairman Lee Iacocca had agreed to remain at his position until Dec. 31, 1992, and to help the board choose a successor. *(Reuters)*

Salomon Inc.'s long-term debt credit rating was lowered by Standard & Poor's Corp., though it said Salomon's basic operations "remain sound." *(AP)*

Savings and loans completed a second straight profitable quarter in June. The savings institutions that remain in private hands — those that have not been seized by the government — earned $386.8 million in the quarter, after a $610 million profit in the first quarter, the Office of Thrift Supervision said. *(Reuters)*

BCCI: *6 Ex-Officials of Bank Indicted in U.S. Over Money Laundering*

(Continued from first finance page)

don, has Pakistani and British nationalities. After leaving BCCI in 1986, he joined a brokerage firm that handled much of the bank's business.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

■ Asset Freeze Extended

Steven Prokesch of The New York Times reported from London:

A British court on Thursday indefinitely extended an asset freeze that had been granted to the Panamanian government as part of its effort to recover $23 million allegedly stolen from the country by Manuel Antonio Noriega, Panama's deposed ruler.

Panama believes that much of the money — part of $90 million it claims that Mr. Noriega moved via BCCI — may now be with Capcom Financial Services Ltd., a London-based currency trader with links to the bank.

The judge granted Panama's request to freeze the $23 million, and to freeze some or all of the assets in Britain of those it alleges participated in the theft.

The freeze applies to Mr. Noriega; his wife, Felicidad Sieiro de Noreiga; Capcom; Finley International Ltd., which has been described as a Liberian-incorporated company owned by Egyptian investors, and Mr. Akbar, Capcom's controlling shareholder.

Mr. Akbar is also described in Panama's court affidavit as a director of Finley.

The judge also ordered Capcom, Finley, Mr. Akbar and the Middle East Bank Ltd. of London to provide any information they might have on the whereabouts of the $23 million.

A lawyer for Panama said Middle East Bank, the subsidiary of a Dubai-based institution, was not suspected of illegal activities.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Sept. 5

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	40.30	39.90
ACF Holding	36.90	36.30
Aegon	115	115.10
Ahold	82.50	79.90
Akzo	121	120.80
AMEV	50.80	50.30
A'Dam Rubber	3.40	N.Q.
Bols	43.50	43.40
Buhrmann Tett	46.30	45.60
Center Parcs	24.75	25
CSM	80	79.80
DAF	22.30	21.90
DSM	107.20	107.50
Elsevier	87.20	86.20
Fokker	33.30	31.60
Gist-Brocades	37	35.90
Heineken	150.70	151.50
Hoogovens	58.50	58.10
Hunter Douglas	76.80	77.30
IHC Caland	61	61.20
Inter Mueller	71.50	71
Int'l Nederland	49.30	48.70
KLM	30.60	30.40
KNP	48.50	48.50
Nedlloyd	58.30	58
Oce Grinten	57.20	57.30
Pakhoed	44.70	43.60
Philips	37.40	36.90
Robeco	101.70	101.70
Rodamco	52.90	52.90
Rolinco	101	100.80
Rorento	67.80	67.80
Royal Dutch	159.40	159.60
Unilever	161.40	161
Van Ommeren	44.90	44.90
VMF Stork	36	35.75
VNU	73.50	74
Wessanen	84.70	84
Wolters/Kluwer	56.80	56.60

CBS trend index : 92.50
Previous : 91.80

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	1850	1865
Arbed	4495	4700
Barco	1046	1060
Bekaert	9830	9770
Cockerill	174	173
Cobepa	4920	4930
Delhaize	7840	7830
Electrabel	4570	4580
GB-Inno-BM	1240	1260
GBL	3330	3330
Gevaert	6490	6440
Hoboken	10525	10525
Kredietbank	4090	4100
Petrofina	11475	11500
Royal Belge	4060	4105
Soc Gen Banque	5330	5370
Soc Gen Belgique	2390	2415
Sofina	11550	11525
Solvay	12775	546
Tractebel	7920	8070
UCB	18425	18200
Powerfin	2370	2365

Current Stock Index : 5697.54
Previous : 5715.80

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	186.70	188
Allianz Hold	2073	2042
Altana	639.50	645
Asko	878.50	880
BASF	249	249
Bayer	283.80	283.70
Bay. Hypo bank	358	360
Bay Vereinsbk	405	406.50
BBC	765	N.A.
BHF Bank	369	370
BMW	526.90	525.50
Commerzbank	255.20	254.80
Continental	225.80	223.20
Daimler Benz	751.30	752
Degussa	331.40	330.50
Dt Babcock	160.50	161.50
Deutsche Bank	654.70	654.50
Douglas	745	742
Dresdner Bank	352.20	352
Harpener	303	304
Henkel	576.80	575
Hochtief	1355	1355
Hoechst	240.40	240.20
Hoesch	300.30	292.50
Holzmann	1335	1345
Horten	197.50	198
IWKA	320	316
Kali Salz	174	175
Karstadt	615	620
Kaufhof	489.80	490
KHD	165	167.50
Kloeckner Werke	148.20	145
Krupp Stahl	147	145
Linde	820	824
Lufthansa	146	145
MAN	N.A.	370.50
Mannesmann	278.30	278.80
Metallgesell	491	492.50
Muench Rueck	2330	2330
Nixdorf	244.50	249
PKI	506	N.A.
Porsche	740	735
Preussag	369	362.50
PWA	250	259
RWE	382	379.50
Rheinmetall	315	320
Schering	821	822
SEL	366	368.70
Siemens	668.90	667
Thyssen	238.30	236
Varta	340	342

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	57	57
Enso-Gutzeit	19	19
K.O.P.	29.10	29
Kymmene	64.50	64.50
Metra	68	68
Nokia	85	85
Pohjola	82	82
Repola	53.50	53
Stockmann	138	121

HEX index : 946.70
Previous : 949.00

(Column preceding Helsinki, continued from Frankfurt:)

	Close	Prev.
Veba	354.50	354.50
VEW	201	201
Viag	402.80	403
Volkswagen	385.50	385.30
Wella	676	680

DAX index : 1647.17
Previous : 1647.91
FAZ index : 681.57
Previous : 681.92

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	18.90	18.90
Cathay Pacific	10	10.10
Cavendish Int'l	3.48	3.45
Cheung Kong	20.70	20.90
China Light Pwr	21.20	21.20
Dairy Farm Int'l	10.50	10.40
Hang Lung Dev	7.95	8.05
Hang Seng Bank	32	31.75
Henderson Land	12.90	12.90
HK Air Eng.	17.90	18
HK China Gas	10.30	10.40
HK Electric	12.80	12.80
HK Land	8.85	8.80
HK Realty Trust	6.75	6.75
HK Shang Bank	30.75	31
HK Shang Htls	4.58	4.55
HK Telecomm	6.95	7
HK Ferry	5.20	5.20
Hutch Whampoa	14.30	14.40
Hysan Dev	8.05	8.10
Jardine Math.	31.50	32.25
Jardine Str Hld	16.60	16.50
Kowloon Motor	7.90	7.95
Mandarin Orient	4.78	4.70
Miramar Hotel	5.85	5.95
New World Dev	11	11.10
SHK Props	21.90	22
Stelux	3.48	3.48
Swire Pac A	22.10	22.30
Tai Cheung Pros	4.88	4.90
TVE	1.93	1.88
Wharf Hold	10.10	10.20
Wing On Co	7.55	7.55
Winsor Ind.	9.45	9.55
World Int'l	5.45	5.40

Hang Seng Index : 3990.16
Previous : 4006.45

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	10.50	10.50
Altech	92	92
Anglo Amer	120.50	120.50
Barlows	48	48.25
Blyvoor	6.25	6.25
Buffels	37.50	37.50
De Beers	86.75	87.50
Driefontein	N.A.	38
Gencor	12.80	13.10
GFSA	69.75	70
Harmony	18	18
Highveld Steel	15.75	15.75
Kloof	27.95	28.35
Nedbank Grp	14.50	14.35
Randfontein	13	13.50
Rusplat	63	63.50
SA Brews	56.75	57.75
St Helena	22	22.25
Sasol	16.15	15.60
Welkom	14	14
Western Deep	100	101

Composite Stock Index : 3394
Previous : 3390

London

	Close	Prev.
Abbey Nat'l	3.05	3.08
Allied Lyons	6.20	6.13
Arjo Wiggins	2.86	2.83
Argyll Group	3.12	3.07
ASDA Group	0.98	0.95
Ass Brit Foods	5.13	5.13
BAA	4.50	4.48
BAe	5.48	5.45
Bank Scotland	1.25	1.25
Barclays	4.75	4.76
Bass	9.92	9.93
BAT	6.84	6.85
BET	2.15	2.14
BICC	4.48	4.50
Blue Circle	2.70	2.67
BOC Group	5.97	6.05
Boots	4.36	4.38
BP	3.47	3.47
Brit Airways	1.90	1.82
Brit Gas	2.74	2.73
Brit Steel	1.28	1.26
Brit Telecom	3.97	3.98
BTR	4.22	4.27
Cable Wire	5.78	5.88
Cadbury Sch	3.97	3.97
Comm Union	5.20	5.21
Courtaulds	4.98	4.98
Enterprise Oil	5.20	5.22
Eurotunnel	4.83	4.80
Fisons	4.87	4.93
Forte	2.90	2.90
GEC	2	2.03
Gen'l Acc	5.78	5.70
Glaxo	13.63	13.43
Grand Met	8.41	8.35
GRE	1.98	1.96
Guinness	10.28	10.28
GUS A	14.10	14.20
Hanson	2.17	2.16
Hawker Sidd	6	6
Hillsdown	2.54	2.48
ICI	13.43	13.58
Kingfisher	5.63	5.67
Ladbroke	2.83	2.85
Land Sec	5.29	5.30
Lasmo	3.16	3.21
Legal Gen Grp	4.44	4.51
Lloyds Bank	3.98	3.88
Lonrho	2.35	2.37
Lucas Ind	1.54	1.59
Marks Sp	2.86	2.88
Maxwell	1.85	1.85
MEPC	4.85	4.85
Midland Bk	2.52	2.53
Nat'l Power	1.58	1.56
NatWest	3.45	3.48
NthWst Water	3.82	3.81
Pearson	7.62	7.70
P & O	5.73	5.87
Pilkington	1.67	1.68
PowerGen	1.64	1.63
Prudential	2.60	2.65
Racal Elec	2.33	2.30
Rank Org	7.28	7.25
Reckitt Col	7.22	7.22
Redland	5.79	5.74
Reed Int'l	4.70	4.68
Reuters	9.04	9.03
RMC Group	6.67	6.68
Rolls Royce	1.39	1.39
Rothmans	10.74	10.91
Royal Ins	4.01	4.03
Royal Scot	1.86	1.87
RTZ	5.94	5.91
Sainsbury	3.73	3.72
Scot Newcas	4.12	4.10
Sears Holds	0.90	0.89
Severn Trent	3.64	3.58
Shell	5.30	5.33
Smith Nephew	1.37	1.36
SmithKline B	7.95	8.02
Sun Alliance	3.70	3.74
Tarmac	2.37	2.35
Tate & Lyle	3.80	3.85
Tesco	2.84	2.81
Thorn EMI	8.08	8.11
Trafalgar Hse	2.52	2.51
TSB Group	1.53	1.55
Ultramar	2.65	2.63
Unilever	7.68	7.67
Utd Biscuits	3.95	4.02
War Loan 3½	36.09	36.13
Wellcome	7.32	7.35
Whitbread	5	4.96
Williams Hdgs	3.57	3.50
Willis Corroon	2.99	3.02

F.T. 30 Index : 2092.20
Previous : 2093.70
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2643.50
Previous : 2664.60

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	3300	3305
Banco Central	4260	4265
Bco. Santander	5170	5180
Banesto	3795	3845
CEPSA	2255	2245
Dragados	2420	2425
Iberdrola I	703	700
Telefonica	988	981

S.E. General Index : 274.35
Previous : 274.02

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Alenia	1985	2011
Banca Comm	4800	4850
Bastogi	209	206
Benetton group	10050	10000
Ciga hotels	2430	2430
CIR	2553	2570
Cred Ital	2640	2681
Enichem	1330	1460
Eridania	7460	7440
Ferfin	2084	2105
Ferfin Risp	2084	1319
Fiat SPA	5645	5660
Generali	30370	30400
IFI	14550	14650
Italcem	22250	22310
Italgas	3228	3230
Italmobiliare	72000	74000
Mediobanca	15200	15200
Montedison	1330	1335
Olivetti	3420	3463
Pirelli	2005	1998
RAS	3005	17115
Rinascente	17060	7435
Saipem	1620	1620
SIP	1105	1108
SME	3220	3205
Snia	1324	1325
Standa	3645	34350
Stet	1105	1990
Toro Assi Risp	21550	21350

MIB Index : 1079
Previous : 1082

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	23⅛	23⅛
Bank Montreal	37½	37⅝
Bell Canada	44⅞	44⅝
Bombardier A	23½	23⅝
Bombardier B	23½	23½
Cambior	9	9¼
Cascades	5⅝	5
Dominion Text A	7	7
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	18½	18⅛
Memotec	N.Q.	—
Nat'l Bk Canada	11	10⅞
Power Corp.	15⅝	15½
Provigo	12⅛	12⅛
Quebec Tel	16⅛	16⅛
Quebecor A	18½	18½
Quebecor B	17½	17½
Videotron	13⅛	13⅛

Industrials Index : 1600.13
Previous : 1593.52

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	794	794
Air Liquide	702	696
Alcatel Alsthom	591	588
Bancaire (Cie)	494	492.90
BIC	766	760
Bouygues	570	559
BSN-GD	916	921
Carrefour	2073	2061
C.C.F.	171.70	170.50
Cerus	126.20	126
Chargeurs	843	844
Club Med	444	444.90
Elf-Aquitaine	387.60	387.40
Gen. Eaux	2554	2545
Eurodisneyland	139.50	137
Hachette	188.10	190.60
Havas	530	528
Imetal	285	284
Lafarge Coppee	369.50	371
Legrand	3720	3750
Lyon. Eaux	553	550
Oreal (L')	624	620
L.V.M.H.	4100	4405
Matra	190	189.90
Merlin Gerin	544	528
Michelin B	124.90	118.90
Moulinex	160	159
Paribas	435	433.40
Pechiney Intl	168.50	167.70
Pernod-Ricard	1248	1243
Perrier	1352	1345
Peugeot	614	615
Printemps (Au)	852	854
Radiotechnique	510	510
Raff. St. Louis	1460	1452
Redoute (La)	4600	4638
Saint Gobain	480	481.50
Sanofi	940	936
S.E.B.	1760	1746
Ste Generale A	450.60	450
Suez	326	344
Thomson-CSF	145.60	143
Total	894	848
U.A.P.	540	539
Valeo	547	539

CAC 40 index : 1868.47
Previous : 1868.82

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	140	140
Bradesco	8.49	8.45
Brahma	46.90	47.50
Paranapanema	4.95	4.35
Petrobras	1708	1680
Vale Rio Doce	280	277
Varig	44.50	44.20

Bovespa index : 21944
Previous : 21426

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.46	3.48
DBS	11.90	11.90
Fraser Neave	8.35	8.40
Golden Hope Pl	1.13	1.12
Haw Par	2.34	2.38
Hume Industries	3.16	3.12
Inchcape	4	4.02
Keppel	7.50	7.50
KL Kepong	2.26	2.22
Lum Chang	1.02	1.03
Malayan Banks	3.96	4.08
OCBC	8.45	8.40
OUB	4.58	4.62
OUE	6.85	6.75
Sembawang	7.35	7.30
Shangri-la	5.60	5.60
Sime Darby	2.27	2.24
SIA	13.40	13.60
S'pore Land	5.45	5.40
S'pore Press	8.50	8.70
Sing Steamship	2.39	2.37
Straits Trading	2.63	2.64
UOB	6.40	6.40
UOL	1.49	1.46

Straits Times Ind. : 1421.49
Previous : 1426.42

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	N.Q.	326
Asea	408	410
Astra -A	513	513
Atlas Copco	270	270
Electrolux B	279	276
Ericsson	174	173
Esselte-A	145	145
Handelsbanken	103	100
Norsk Hydro	193	192.50
Procordia AF	197	200
Providentia	102	101
Sandvik	N.A.	343
SCA-A	111	109
S-E. Banken	65.50	66
Skandia F	180	180
Skanska	160	155
SKF	111	108
Stora	332	340
Trelleborg B	111	109
Volvo	355	350

Affaersvaerlden : 1077.76
Previous : 1071.90

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.97	3.88
BHP	13.90	13.85
Boral	3.30	3.27
Bougainville	0.70	0.78
Coles Myer	10.95	11
Comalco	3.90	3.95
CRA	13.50	13.50
CSR	5.24	5.24
Dunlop	5.16	5.10
Fosters Brew	1.83	1.79
ICI Australia	4.07	4.07
Magellan	2.20	2.20
MIM	2.12	2.10
Nat Aust Bank	7.24	7.24
News Corp	10.65	10.45
Nine Network	0.62	0.59
N Broken Hill	2.58	2.55
Poseidon	1.16	1.15
QCT Resources	1.25	1.25
Santos	3.39	3.34
TNT	0.86	0.83
Western Mining	5.16	5.16
Westpac Banking	4.76	4.74
Woodside	3.52	3.46

All ordinaries index : 1571.70
Previous : 1568.00

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	1140	1060
Asahi Chemical	714	717
Asahi Glass	1190	1220
Bank of Tokyo	1380	1380
Bridgestone	1020	1020
Canon	1470	1500
Casio	1310	1300
C.Itoh	660	646
Dai Nippon Print	1370	1370
Daiwa House	1810	1800
Daiwa Securities	1220	1190
Fanuc	4350	4310
Fuji Bank	2470	2490
Fuji Photo	3290	3310
Fujitsu	963	975
Hitachi	1040	1020
Hitachi Cable	1010	1000
Honda	1480	1500
Ito Yokado	4560	4540
Japan Airlines	1220	1230
Kajima	1360	1360
Kansai Power	2930	2890
Kawasaki Steel	413	410
Kirin Brewery	1330	1330
Komatsu	770	778
Kubota	620	616
Kyocera	5230	5320
Matsu Elec Inds	1550	1570
Matsu Elec Wks	1360	1360
Mitsubishi Bk	2630	2600
Mitsubishi Kasei	527	513
Mitsubishi Elec	655	657
Mitsubishi Hev	725	723
Mitsubishi Corp	1330	1340
Mitsui and Co	785	778
Mitsukoshi	1110	1120
Mitsumi	1530	1480
NEC	1270	1260
NGK Insulators	976	980
Nikko Securities	895	895
Nippon Kogaku	925	930
Nippon Oil	1000	983
Nippon Steel	428	420
Nippon Yusen	614	596
Nissan	675	673
Nomura Sec	1670	1630
NTT (SF)	8902	8842
Olympus Optical	1300	1280
Pioneer	3300	3310
Ricoh	626	630
Sanyo Elec	519	521
Sharp	1470	1470
Shimazu	702	685
Shinetsu Chem	1630	1590
Sony	5710	5730
Sumitomo Bk	2090	2120
Sumitomo Chem	475	469
Sumi Marine	1040	1020
Sumitomo Metal	428	428
Taisei Corp	845	850
Taisho Marine	1030	1010
Takeda Chem	1430	1460
TDK	5450	5430
Teijin	536	536
Tokyo Marine	1330	1300
Tokyo Elec Pw	3700	3670
Toppan Printing	1290	1290
Toray Ind.	625	621
Toshiba	671	661
Toyota	1530	1550
Yamaichi Sec	888	849

Nikkei 225 : 22560
Previous : 22483
Topix index : 1749
Previous : 1740

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	16⅛	16⅛
Agnico Eagle	4.85	4.90
Air Canada	8¼	8⅛
Alberta Energy	14⅝	14
Am Barrick Res	25⅝	25¼
BCE	44½	44⅝
BCED	0.13	0.13
Bk Nova Scotia	19⅝	19½
BC Gas	15⅛	15⅜
BC Phone	19⅞	19⅝
BP Canada	13⅛	13
Bramalea	6⅛	6⅛
Brunswick	7⅛	7⅛
CAE	7⅛	7½
Campeau	0.44	0.45
CIBC	32½	32¼
Canadian Pacific	18⅛	18⅝
Can Packers	16⅛	16⅛
Can Tire A	25	25⅛
Canadian Turbo	1.90	1.90
Cantor	25⅞	25⅛
Cara	5⅛	5½
CCL Ind B	10⅛	10⅛
Cineplex	4.05	4.55
Cominco	23⅛	23⅛
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	12⅛
Corona Intl	6½	6⅛
Denison Min B	0.30	0.29
Dickenson Min A	N.Q.	2.95
Dofasco	20⅛	20⅝
Dylex A	4½	4½
Echo Bay Mines	9	9⅛
Equity Silver A	1.18	1.19
FCA Intl	6	N.Q.
Fed Ind A	7½	7⅜
Fletcher Chall A	16⅛	16⅛
FPI	5½	N.Q.
GoldCorp	3.30	3.20
Gulf Cda Res	8⅝	8⅝
Hees Intl	17⅛	17⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	9⅛	9
Hollinger	11⅛	11⅛
Horsham	10⅝	10⅝
Hudson's Bay	34⅛	34
Imasco	29⅞	30
Inco	38	37⅜
Interprov pipe	30	29⅞
Jannock	15⅝	15⅛
Labatt	26⅛	26⅛
Loblaw Co	19⅛	19⅞
Mackenzie	6⅛	6⅛
Magna Intl A	13⅛	14
Maritime	20⅛	19⅞
Mark Res	6⅛	6⅛
MacLean Hunter	10⅛	10⅛
Molson A	28⅛	29
Noma Ind A	7⅛	7
Noranda	18⅛	18⅛
Noranda Forest	8⅛	8
Norcen Energy	23⅝	23⅝
Nova Corp	8	8⅛
Oshawa	24	24½
Pagurin A	6⅛	6⅛
Placer Dome	12⅛	13
Poco Petroleum	7⅛	7⅞
PWA Corp	5½	5½
Quebec Sturgeon	0.20	N.Q.
Rayrock	6⅛	6⅛
Renaissance	14½	14⅛
Rogers B	10⅛	10⅛
Rothmans	N.Q.	70
Royal Bank Can	24⅝	24⅝
Royal TrustCo	9⅛	9⅛
Sceptre Res	2½	2.45
Scott's Hosp	18⅛	18⅞
Seagram	127⅛	127⅛
Sears Can	12⅛	12⅛
Shell Can	43	42½
Sherritt Gordon	7⅝	7⅝
SHL Systemhse	5	5⅛
Southam	16½	16½
Spar Aerospace	15⅛	15⅛
Stelco A	5⅛	5⅛
Teck B	20	19⅞
Thomson News	14⅛	14⅛
Toronto Domn	17⅛	17½
Torstar B	24⅛	24⅛
Transalta Util	12⅛	12⅛
TransCda Pipe	16½	16⅛
Trilon Finl A	12⅛	12⅛
Trimac	8⅛	8⅛
Trizec A	12	12⅛
Woodward's Ltd	3.10	3.10

TSE 300 Index : 3425.50
Previous : 3406.80

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	510	512
Alusuisse	1075	1055
Leu Holding	1690	1685
Brown Boveri	4640	4620
Ciba Geigy	3100	3090
CS Holding	2060	2070
Elektrow	2760	2770
Fischer	1290	1280
Interdiscount	2990	2980
Jacobs Suchard	N.A.	—
Jelmoli	1515	1535
Landis Gyr	1100	1100
Moevenpick	3900	3900
Nestle	8520	8510
Oerlikon-B	406	412
Pargesa Hld	N.Q.	1180
Roche Holding B	5000	5005
Safra Republic	91	88
Sandoz	2270	2260
Schindler	4700	4640
Sulzer	495	490
Surveillance	N.Q.	7500
Swissair	775	770
SBC	326	325
Swiss Reinsur	509	514
Swiss Volksbank	1290	1300
Union Bank	3590	3590
Winterthur	3740	3750
Zurich Ins	N.A.	—

SBS Index : 629.80
Previous : 628.90

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Sept. 5

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.26	2.58½	Sep	3.15	3.17	3.12¾	3.16½	+.01
3.26	2.72½	Dec	3.24½	3.25¼	3.21½	3.23½	—.01¼
3.70¾	2.79	Mar	3.28	3.28	3.25	3.26½	—.02
3.31	2.80½	May	3.21	3.23	3.19½	3.21	—.01
3.12¾	2.79	Jul	3.09½	3.10	3.07½	3.08	—.02
3.19	2.92	Sep	3.17	3.17	3.14	3.17	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 13,090
Prev. Day Open Int. 52,829 up 1,172

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep	3.13	3.14	3.12	3.13¾ —	.00½
Dec	3.19	3.20	3.17¼	3.20 +	.00¾
Mar	3.21½	3.22½	3.20¾	3.22½ +	.00¾
May	3.16½	3.16½	3.15½	3.16½ —	.00½
Jul	3.08½	3.09½	3.07½	3.08½ —	.01½

Est.Sales Prv.Sales 4,792 Prev.Day Open Int 37,645 Chg. —141

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
VALUE LINE points and cents					
Sep 316.70	317.10	315.60	315.60	—	.70
Dec 318.80	319.00	318.40	319.00	+	.55

Est.Sales Prv.Sales 126 Prev.Day Open Int 1,831 Chg. —52

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MINI VALUE LINE points and cents					
Sep 316.50	317.10	315.60	315.80	—	.90
Dec 318.30	318.30	317.70	317.70	—	.75
Mar 321.30	321.30	321.30	321.30	—	.65

Est.Sales Prv.Sales 111 Prev.Day Open Int 343 Chg. +5

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.87½	2.18½	Sep	2.48	2.48½	2.47	2.47¼	—.01½
2.75	2.20	Dec	2.53	2.54	2.52½	2.52¾	—.01½
2.77¼	2.28½	Mar	2.61	2.61½	2.60	2.60¼	—.01¼
2.79½	2.34¾	May	2.65¼	2.66¼	2.65	2.65	—.01¼
2.82	2.39½	Jul	2.67½	2.68¼	2.67	2.67¼	—.01
2.65	2.36½	Sep	2.54	2.55	2.52	2.52½	+.00¼
2.59¼	2.36½	Dec	2.49¼	2.52	2.49¾	2.50	+.00¼

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 38,887
Prev. Day Open Int.209,729 off 159

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.54	5.13½	Sep	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75½	—.08
6.74	5.17	Nov	5.90¼	5.92½	5.85	5.86	—.07¼
6.59	5.27½	Jan	6.02½	6.03	5.96	5.97½	—.06½
6.66	5.38	Mar	6.13¾	6.13¾	6.07	6.08½	—.06¾
6.68	5.47	May	6.20	6.20	6.14½	6.15½	—.05¾
6.48	5.62½	Jul	6.24	6.25	6.20	6.20½	—.04½
6.40	5.90	Aug	6.19	6.19	6.19	6.15½	—.04½
6.28	5.57	Sep	5.94	5.94	5.90	5.90	—.01
6.20¾	5.52	Nov	5.89½	5.92	5.86	5.86¼	—.02¾

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 42,136
Prev. Day Open Int. 88,537 up 834

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
195.20	160.00	Sep	190.00	190.40	188.00	188.40	—2.40
195.00	159.90	Oct	188.30	188.60	185.80	186.10	—2.80
196.50	160.80	Dec	187.30	187.50	185.00	185.30	—1.90
197.00	161.30	Jan	186.70	186.70	184.20	184.30	—2.40
1180.00	163.50	Mar	186.00	186.00	183.00	183.10	—2.10
194.00	164.50	May	183.20	183.80	181.50	181.70	—1.50
196.00	166.00	Jul	183.50	183.80	182.50	182.50	—1.00
184.50	172.50	Aug	183.00	183.00	183.00	182.80	—.20
183.50	173.00	Sep	182.50	182.50	182.50	182.50	—1.00

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 17,635
Prev. Day Open Int. 62,678 off 173

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.10	18.37	Sep	20.16	20.32	20.10	20.21	+.05
24.90	18.50	Oct	20.30	20.45	20.15	20.24	+.05
24.05	18.81	Dec	20.62	20.80	20.52	20.64	+.08
24.15	19.00	Jan	20.78	20.95	20.78	20.85	+.10
24.10	19.32	Mar	21.15	21.30	21.08	21.20	+.10
23.90	19.62	May	21.55	21.58	21.40	21.40	+.08
24.30	19.90	Jul	21.73	21.80	21.73	21.60	+.05
22.10	20.05	Aug				21.62	+.02
21.90	21.20	Sep				21.62	+.05
22.00	21.95	Oct				21.57	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 12,055
Prev. Day Open Int. 67,573 up 770

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.90	68.62	Oct	70.30	71.62	70.27	71.50	+1.38
77.00	71.15	Dec	73.70	74.82	73.60	74.35	+.98
76.70	71.00	Feb	72.05	72.95	72.05	72.45	+.53
77.00	72.10	Apr	72.95	73.45	72.95	73.27	+.47
75.15	70.25	Jun	70.80	71.45	70.80	71.20	+.43
72.60	69.25	Aug	69.80	69.80	69.50	69.50	+.10

Est. Sales 25,467 Prev. Sales 16,121
Prev. Day Open Int. 76,306 up 1,032

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
88.95	79.75	Sep	84.05	85.35	84.00	85.12	+1.22
88.30	80.20	Oct	83.10	84.30	83.10	83.95	+1.08
88.10	80.90	Nov	82.80	84.02	82.80	83.67	+1.12
87.80	80.80	Jan	82.70	83.82	82.70	83.20	+.88
87.10	80.27	Mar	81.90	82.70	81.90	82.22	+.77
87.00	79.95	Apr	81.45	82.10	81.45	81.87	+.70
86.50	78.95	May	80.65	81.00	80.65	80.85	+.60
		Aug	80.55	80.80	80.55	80.80	+.25

Est. Sales 3,694 Prev. Sales 2,148
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,213 off 43

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HOGS (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
49.55	42.05	Oct	44.50	44.92	44.25	44.80	+.55
48.92	42.00	Dec	44.00	44.95	44.00	44.85	+.98
48.25	41.60	Feb	43.80	44.37	43.70	44.15	+.53
46.62	40.70	Apr	42.05	42.65	42.05	42.37	+.32
50.60	45.55	Jun	46.50	46.80	46.50	46.55	+.25
48.20	45.60	Jul	46.50	46.85	46.50	46.65	+.40
46.85	44.47	Aug	44.95	44.95	44.95	45.00	+.30
41.25	41.25	Oct	40.50	40.50	40.50	40.50	

Est. Sales 8,060 Prev. Sales 5,022
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,890 up 465

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
63.00	43.80	Feb	46.75	48.35	46.70	47.72	+1.20
61.00	43.00	Mar	46.60	47.90	46.60	47.60	+1.12
58.20	44.50	May	47.70	48.70	47.70	48.60	+1.08
57.00	54.90	Jul	48.45	49.10	48.45	48.95	+.80
51.00	42.55	Aug	47.00	47.00	47.00	46.75	+1.40

Est. Sales 3,880 Prev. Sales 3,422
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,176 up 537

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
113.50	77.60	Sep	85.10	87.65	85.10	87.65	+2.10
114.00	81.40	Dec	88.30	90.70	87.90	90.20	+1.70
107.50	85.00	Mar	91.60	93.75	91.25	93.60	+1.75
108.00	87.40	May	93.80	96.00	93.80	95.90	+1.55
108.00	90.50	Jul	97.00	98.50	97.00	98.50	+1.70
108.00	92.25	Sep	99.50	101.00	99.50	101.80	+1.70
103.25	98.00	Dec	103.00	103.00	103.00	105.50	+2.70

Est. Sales 8,070 Prev. Sales 5,221
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,002 up 133

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
14.40	7.45	Oct	8.77	9.25	8.53	9.23	+.48
10.14	7.56	Mar	8.40	8.94	8.25	8.87	+.45
9.77	7.65	May	8.37	8.83	8.24	8.82	+.42
9.05	7.50	Jul	8.38	8.78	8.23	8.77	+.38
9.00	7.93	Oct	8.39	8.75	8.26	8.75	+.39

Est. Sales 35,804 Prev. Sales 9,456
Prev. Day Open Int.101,939 up 334

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1515	893	Sep	1150	1152	1150	1151	+1
1535	953	Dec	1192	1195	1182	1188	—2
1538	997	Mar	1232	1239	1230	1234	
1385	1026	May	1263	1263	1256	1260	—3
1385	1056	Jul				1283	—5
1317	1080	Sep	1297	1297	1297	1303	—5
1340	1119	Dec				1338	—5
1386	1272	Mar	1375	1375	1375	1373	—5
1411	1210	May	1399	1399	1395	1397	—5
1352	1294	Jul	1412	1412	1412	1418	—4

Est. Sales 7,045 Prev. Sales 11,594
Prev. Day Open Int 52,111 up 1,577

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
127.00	106.00	Sep	118.75	119.00	118.10	118.75	+.25
121.00	111.00	Nov	117.95	118.15	117.50	117.60	+.25
120.50	112.65	Jan	116.90	117.50	116.90	117.25	+.75
120.80	113.60	Mar	117.90	118.40	117.80	118.30	+.70
120.00	115.00	May	119.25	119.25	119.25	119.20	+.35
119.45	115.25	Jul				119.20	+.35
119.00	118.85	Sep				119.20	+.35
		Nov				119.20	+.35
		Jan				119.20	+.35

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 418
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,210 up 11

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
110.50	9.20	Sep	103.80	104.00	103.60	103.90	+.40
106.90	95.30	Oct	103.00	103.60	103.00	103.60	+.40
105.00	95.10	Nov	102.90	102.90	102.90	103.35	+.55
108.50	94.50	Dec	102.60	103.10	102.40	102.95	+.55
104.50	95.00	Jan				102.30	+.55
105.10	95.00	Feb				101.75	+.50
106.80	93.90	Mar	100.90	101.20	100.85	101.20	+.50
100.50	93.50	Apr				100.65	+.50
106.20	93.20	May	100.15	100.20	100.15	100.15	+.50
99.90	95.10	Jun				99.80	+.50
103.80	92.80	Jul				99.45	+.45
99.10	98.70	Aug				99.15	+.45
103.45	92.80	Sep				98.90	+.45
100.50	91.60	Dec	97.70	97.90	97.70	98.00	+.45
97.60	2.50	Jan				97.55	+.45
97.00	92.80	Mar				97.10	+.45
96.10	93.70	May				96.65	+.45

Est. Sales 7,500 Prev. Sales 6,620
Prev. Day Open Int 38,356 up 792

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
654.0	367.5	Sep	385.0	387.5	385.0	386.4	—4.8
398.0	398.0	Oct				387.7	—4.2
386.0	386.0	Nov				389.8	—4.2
623.5	374.0	Dec	392.0	394.0	390.0	392.3	—4.3
596.0	391.0	Jan				394.4	—3.5
613.0	382.0	Mar	399.0	400.0	397.5	398.9	—4.4
589.0	392.0	May	402.5	405.0	402.0	403.5	—4.4
557.0	395.0	Jul	408.0	409.5	408.0	407.9	—4.5
483.0	408.0	Sep	413.5	413.5	413.5	412.7	—4.5
507.0	408.0	Dec	420.0	420.0	419.5	419.9	—4.5
505.0	440.0	Jan				422.7	—4.6
513.0	432.5	Mar				427.7	—4.7
473.0	438.0	May				433.3	—4.7
		Jul	439.0	439.0	439.0	438.8	—4.7

Est. Sales 9,000 Prev. Sales 7,445
Prev. Day Open Int. 88,012 off 365

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
513.00	330.00	Oct	340.00	344.00	340.00	341.80	—4.20
451.50	334.50	Jan	344.50	348.00	344.50	346.20	—4.20
438.50	339.50	Apr	349.00	349.00	349.00	350.00	—4.20
427.50	342.00	Jul	352.50	352.50	352.50	353.80	—4.20
404.00	356.50	Oct	362.00	362.00	362.00	360.80	—4.20

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,155
Prev. Day Open Int 19,596 off 83

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz.							
119.40	77.50	Sep	81.50	81.50	80.50	80.75	—.85
114.50	78.00	Dec	81.50	82.00	81.00	81.75	—.95
135.75	80.30	Mar	83.00	83.00	82.65	82.65	—.95
101.75	85.50	Jun	83.50	83.50	83.50	84.15	—.95

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 137
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,375 up 127

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
375.00	353.00	Sep				347.00	—1.50
476.00	346.50	Oct	347.80	348.50	347.80	348.20	—1.60
		Nov				349.80	—1.60
483.00	350.00	Dec	351.30	351.90	350.80	351.40	—1.60
456.50	353.50	Feb	354.40	354.80	154.40	354.40	—1.60
446.00	355.00	Apr				357.40	—1.60
467.00	360.50	Jun	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.50	—1.60
426.50	362.00	Aug	363.90	363.90	363.90	363.70	—1.60
410.80	367.80	Oct	366.60	366.60	366.60	366.80	—1.60
406.80	370.00	Dec	370.00	370.00	370.00	370.00	—1.60
404.20	404.20	Feb				373.50	—1.60
410.00	388.50	Apr				376.80	—1.60
411.80	384.00	Jun				380.20	—1.60

Est. Sales 14,000 Prev. Sales 10,436
Prev. Day Open Int.108,416 up 1,146

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
95.12	91.60	Sep	94.70	94.72	94.70	94.70	
95.20	92.24	Dec	94.66	94.67	94.64	94.64	
95.20	93.42	Mar	94.67	94.68	94.66	94.66	+.01
94.65	93.15	Jun				94.40	—.01
94.08	93.87	Sep				94.00	—.03
		Dec				93.60	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,146
Prev. Day Open Int 51,370 off 674

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
03,200	98,275	Sep	102.185	102.260	102.175	102.175	—.015
02,150	98,190	Dec	101.280	101.290	101.255	101.260	—.015
01,085	99,250	Mar	101.060	101.060	101.060	101.060	—.015

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,418
Prev. Day Open Int. 83,447 off 23

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-16	96-1	Sep	100-27	100-29	100-21	100-21	—5
100-24	95-15	Dec	100-4	100-7	99-31	100	—4
99-24	95-8	Mar	99-15	99-15	99-12	99-12	—4
99-13	98-11	Jun				98-25	—4

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 26,185
Prev. Day Open Int.100,943 off 3,809

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
99-5	85-29	Sep	98-2	98-7	97-27	97-27	—7
98-20	85-19	Dec	97-10	97-12	97	97	—8
98-13	85-14	Mar	96-17	96-17	96-9	96-9	—8
97-19	85-3	Jun	95-26	95-26	95-18	95-18	—8
95-27	87-14	Sep				94-29	—7
95-8	85-6	Dec				94-11	—7
94-26	90-16	Mar				93-27	—7
92-29	90-22	Jun				93-11	—7
91	90	Sep				92-28	—7
		Dec				92-14	—7
90-7	90	Mar				92-1	—7

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 176,872
Prev. Day Open Int.386,827 off 9,239

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
94-2	84-7	Sep	93-24	93-25	93-17	93-18	—5
93-8	88-16	Dec	92-28	92-29	92-21	92-22	—5
92-25	88	Mar				92-7	—4

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 678
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,626 up 103

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
94.48	90.04	Sep	94.31	94.31	94.28	94.30	
94.22	90.04	Dec	94.03	94.04	93.99	94.01	
94.23	90.09	Mar	94.05	94.06	94.00	94.01	—.02
93.90	90.35	Jun	93.75	93.76	93.68	93.70	—.04
93.45	90.32	Sep	93.35	93.36	93.26	93.29	—.04
92.92	90.24	Dec	92.79	92.80	92.73	92.74	—.03
92.77	90.28	Mar	92.64	92.66	92.60	92.61	—.02
92.50	90.27	Jun	92.37	92.38	92.34	92.35	—.01
92.34	90.27	Sep	92.15	92.17	92.13	92.16	+.02
91.93	90.22	Dec	91.84	91.88	91.84	91.85	+.01
91.94	90.24	Mar	91.86	91.91	91.86	91.87	+.02
91.84	90.40	Jun	91.76	91.81	91.76	91.78	+.02
91.70	90.36	Sep	91.65	91.66	91.63	91.65	+.02
91.49	90.71	Dec	91.45	91.45	91.43	91.45	+.02
91.52	90.75	Mar	91.47	91.48	91.46	91.46	+.02
91.45	90.71	Jun	91.39	91.40	91.38	91.40	+.02

Est. Sales Prev. Sales107,221
Prev. Day Open Int.939,821 up 12,347

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9340	1.5824	Sep	1.6928	1.6940	1.6880	1.6922	—18
1.7900	1.5670	Dec	1.6744	1.6754	1.6702	1.6740	—8
1.6700	1.5670	Mar				1.6586	—6

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 17,441
Prev. Day Open Int. 24,351 up 783

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8765	.7985	Sep	.8758	.8760	.8752	.8755	+5
.8705	.8175	Dec	.8697	.8700	.8692	.8695	+5
.8648	.8268	Mar	.8640	.8640	.8640	.8641	+5
.8600	.8330	Jun				.8582	+5
.8540	.8420	Sep				.8537	+5
		Dec				.8487	+5

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,560
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,380 up 863

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6810	.5401	Sep	.5747	.5751	.5735	.5750	—2
.6770	.5365	Dec	.5697	.5700	.5686	.5699	—3
.5840	.5353	Mar				.5652	—3
.5622	.5322	Jun				.5612	—3

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 31,020
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,616 off 1,230

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007870	.007003	Sep	.007365	.007370	.007355	.007361	—13
.007359	.006997	Dec	.007344	.007347	.007331	.007338	—14
.007350	.007080	Mar	.007333	.007333	.007333	.007327	—15
.007281	.007150	Jun				.007325	—15
.007280	.007280	Sep				.007326	—15

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 38,098
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,251 up 7,490

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8055	.6254	Sep	.6550	.6556	.6535	.6548	—9
.8090	.6240	Dec	.6512	.6516	.6494	.6509	—9
.6995	.6267	Mar				.6480	—9

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,102
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,865 up 427

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
83.30	62.30	Oct	66.20	66.50	65.85	66.45	+.35
76.35	63.51	Dec	66.70	66.95	66.27	66.67	+.12
77.15	64.65	Mar	67.65	68.10	67.45	67.98	+.28
92.25	65.10	May	68.25	68.45	68.25	68.48	+.35
77.70	66.50	Jul	69.15	69.15	69.15	68.88	+.38
70.60	66.35	Oct				67.63	+.13
69.00	65.65	Dec	67.10	67.10	67.10	67.11	—.01

Est. Sales 2,700 Prev. Sales 3,093
Prev. Day Open Int.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
85.00	51.30	Oct	62.75	62.95	62.20	62.70	—.24
78.00	52.38	Nov	63.60	63.90	63.30	63.80	—.11
82.62	53.20	Dec	64.70	64.90	64.20	64.65	—.06
69.10	53.40	Jan	64.80	65.00	64.30	64.75	—.04
67.30	52.25	Feb	63.15	63.45	63.00	63.25	—.04
64.50	51.40	Mar	60.85	60.95	60.65	60.80	—.10
61.80	50.00	Apr	58.25	58.60	58.25	58.60	—.10
59.90	48.25	May	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	—.10
58.50	48.80	Jun	56.15	56.15	56.15	56.15	—.10
58.30	51.60	Jul	55.75	55.75	55.65	55.75	—.10
57.65	52.75	Aug	56.25	56.25	56.25	56.25	—.10
59.70	53.75	Sep	57.39	57.39	57.39	57.39	—.10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 29,876
Prev. Day Open Int.127,034 up 2,611

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
28.40	17.04	Oct	21.72	21.78	21.66	21.68	—.13
28.10	17.20	Nov	21.67	21.71	21.60	21.62	—.10
27.70	17.10	Dec	21.57	21.62	21.53	21.55	—.08
27.60	17.25	Jan	21.50	21.51	21.44	21.46	—.08
27.00	17.50	Feb	21.40	21.40	21.33	21.36	—.06
26.75	17.25	Mar	21.20	21.20	21.20	21.20	—.04
26.50	17.50	Apr	21.11	21.11	21.05	21.07	—.04
24.60	17.30	May	21.00	21.00	20.98	20.98	—.04
24.50	17.70	Jun	20.86	20.86	20.85	20.85	—.04
22.11	17.90	Jul	20.81	20.82	20.76	20.80	—.04
21.33	17.75	Aug	20.72	20.77	20.70	20.70	—.04
24.00	17.78	Sep	20.72	20.72	20.72	20.72	—.02

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 86,677
Prev. Day Open Int.260,046 up 1,279

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
86.75	49.75	Oct	61.90	61.90	61.30	61.60	—.38
60.75	48.60	Nov	60.15	60.20	59.85	60.10	—.18
75.25	47.75	Dec	58.90	59.15	58.70	58.90	—.17
61.60	47.00	Jan	58.10	58.25	58.00	58.15	—.05
61.25	50.70	Feb	58.25	58.40	58.15	58.40	—.01
66.40	57.30	Apr	64.10	64.10	63.90	63.90	+.17
63.10	58.00	Jun	62.10	62.75	62.10	62.75	+.20
63.00	58.60	Jul	61.30	61.60	61.30	61.50	+.06
59.10	58.00	Aug	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	+.07

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 25,331
Prev. Day Open Int. 86,963 up 1,230

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
398.40	304.00	Sep	391.40	391.75	389.00	389.75	—2.45
401.50	321.75	Dec	394.30	394.30	391.50	392.05	—2.60
403.20	380.00	Mar	396.85	396.85	396.85	395.30	—2.60
400.40	392.50	Jun				398.50	—2.60

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 52,310
Prev. Day Open Int.154,689 off 1,649

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
218.45	173.10	Sep	214.70	214.90	213.40	213.90	—1.25
219.70	175.50	Dec	215.85	216.15	214.80	215.25	—1.25
220.35	207.20	Mar	216.85	216.85	216.85	216.55	—1.25
218.20	208.90	Jun				217.85	—1.25

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,165
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,345 off 314

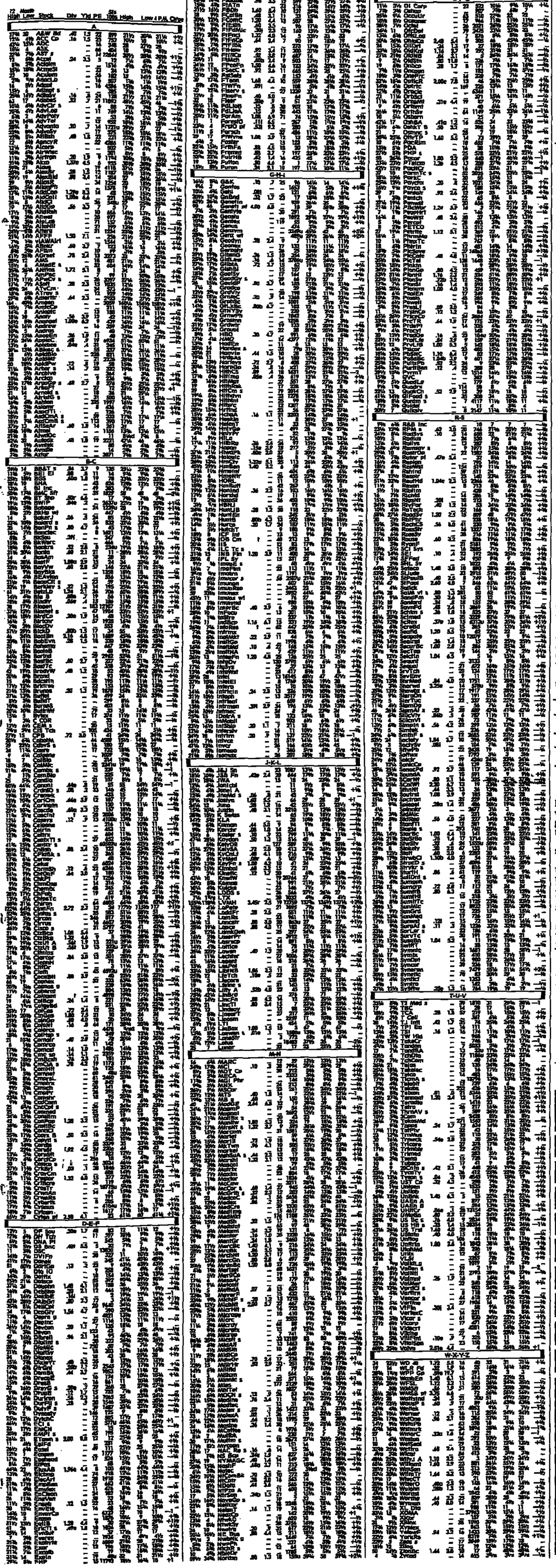
Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,018.70	1,027.50
Reuters	1,650.40	1,648.30
Dow Jones Futures	122.72	122.80
Comm. Research	212.70	212.27

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



German Minister Sees No Danger of Recession

Reuters

BONN — The slowdown in Western Germany is not a harbinger of recession and a tight economic policy remains justified, Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann said Thursday.

"If fiscal policy remains frugal and unions and employers keep their co-responsibility for the economy in mind, the economy will remain robust and output will continue to grow next year," he said.

Mr. Möllemann, speaking in the 1992 budget debate in the legislature, said that "the current slowdown of growth in the economy is not a sign of an impending recession."

He repeated his prediction that Western Germany's gross national product, after growing at a 4.5 percent rate in the first half of 1991, would slow considerably in the second half.

The president of the Bundesbank, in an interview published Thursday, also urged unions and employers to show restraint in wage agreements as a way of braking Germany's accelerating inflation.

The central bank chief, Helmut Schlesinger, said that inflation had to be halted through greater cooperation throughout the economy.

In an interview with the Berliner Morgenpost daily, he said that "economic policy must be geared" toward "stopping the rise in prices."

Many economists say that because the Bundesbank raised the Lombard rate by only a quarter-point in August, to 9.25 percent, there remains a chance that the central bank will tighten again before the end of the year.

High wage settlements in the current round of talks could trigger such a move, they said. The talks have kicked off with demands for increases of 10 percent or more.

The key to Bundesbank policy "has become the wage round. If they allow agreements to become excessive without threatening before or after then some would say they were losing their grip," said Ceris Williams, economist at Midland Montagu Research in London.

Timing a rate rise for late October or early November "would be appropriate if they want to give a signal to the wage round," he said.

Germans Urged To Favor Firms In East for Jobs

Reuters

KIEL, Germany — German public authorities should favor Eastern German companies when placing orders, even if prices are up to 20 percent above those offered by Western competitors, a senior federal Finance Ministry official said on Thursday.

Johann Eekhoff, state secretary to the ministry, said that the federal government was adopting this principle until June 30, 1992, but that it was not binding. He spoke a day after a conference of state finance ministers in Kiel.

From July to December of next year, East German quotations that are up to 10 percent above those of Western companies can be accepted, he added.

Economics ministers of the German states, or *länder*, were divided in their response.

In a statement they said that to accept prices that were 20 percent higher could cause problems in terms of competitiveness and lead to difficulties with laws governing the spending of public money.

The eastern states of Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia supported the idea, but other German states were generally against it.

BASF to Buy Siemens Out of Venture

Reuters

FRANKFURT — BASF AG said on Thursday that it was negotiating with Siemens AG to take full control of their joint computer-marketing venture, Comparax Informationssysteme GmbH.

BASF now owns 66.5 percent of Comparax, which was set up in 1987 as a 50-50 venture. The Börsen-Zeitung newspaper said on Thursday that Siemens wanted to sell its stake in Comparax, at least in part, because of difficulties linked to the merger of its information technology business with Nixdorf Computer AG in 1990.

The newspaper said BASF and Siemens were negotiating about price at under 100 million Deutsche marks ($57.5 million).

Fiat Likely to Buy Stake In Poland's FSM Plant

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TURIN — The Italian carmaker Fiat SpA said Thursday that it would probably accept a Polish government offer to take a stake in the state-owned FSM car plant.

"I think the reply will be 'yes'," a spokesman said.

Poland offered Fiat the stake after it decided to privatize the country's car plants. Warsaw had asked Fiat to send a formal letter of intent by the end of the month, the spokesman added.

The Polish news agency PAP said the FSM stake the government was offering to sell Fiat was a majority stake.

The Fiat spokesman said negotiations on price would begin after Fiat had formally replied. But he noted Fiat had already invested 900 million Deutsche marks ($517 million) to launch its new small car, the revamped Cinquecento model, at the FSM plant.

Fiat had offered earlier this year to take a stake in the Polish car industry as part of a program for its total reorganization, the spokesman added. The offer covered both FSM and the country's other plant, FSO. But the proposal ran into opposition in Poland where some people were unhappy with a partnership with only one company, the spokesman said.

The Polish authorities then began talks with General Motors Corp. and Automobiles Citroën, a subsidiary of Peugeot SA, about a joint venture for the FSO plant.

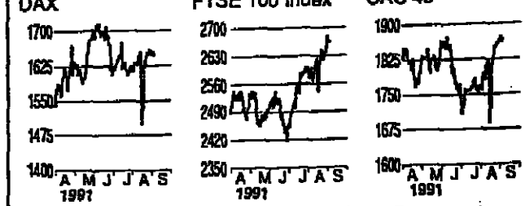
"We told them we had no problem with that, and that if they only wanted a partnership with us for the small car plant, that was fine," the spokesman said.

(Reuters, AFP)

■ EDF in Polish Deal

The French power company Electricité de France and Belgium's Tractebel SA have formed a joint stock company with two Polish electricity companies to build a $450 million power plant, the Industry Ministry said on Thursday, Reuters reported from Warsaw.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	92.50	91.80	+0.76
Brussels	Stock Index	5,697.54	5,715.80	-0.32
Frankfurt	DAX	1,647.17	1,647.91	-0.04
Frankfurt	FAZ	681.57	681.92	-0.05
Helsinki	HEX	946.70	949.00	-0.24
London	Financial Times 30	2,092.20	2,093.70	-0.07
London	FTSE 100	2,663.30	2,664.60	-0.05
Madrid	General Index	274.35	274.62	-0.10
Milan	MIB	1,079.00	1,082.00	-0.28
Paris	CAC 40	1,868.67	1,860.82	+0.42
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1,077.70	1,071.90	+0.54
Vienna	Stock Index	531.90	527.84	+0.77
Zurich	SBS	629.00	628.90	+0.02

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **IKEA**, the Swedish furniture company that his been buying from Czechoslovak furniture makers since 1958, has bought a stake in a Prague furniture store and plans to build its own stores in Brno and Bratislava.
- **Booker PLC**, the British food and agribusiness group, reported first-half pretax profit rose 5 percent, to £37.8 million ($64 million).
- **Continental AG** of Germany has signed a preliminary agreement on a joint tire-making venture with **Barum Holding AG** of Czechoslovakia.
- **British auto sales** fell 15 percent to 367,646 during August, the most important month of the year for the industry, after falling 21 percent in July and 31 percent in June, all compared with the same months a year ago.
- **Reckitt & Colman**, the British food and household goods group, posted a 13 percent rise in first-half pretax profit, to £127.6 million.
- **Nissan Motor Co.** said it would create 1,000 new jobs at its Sunderland, England, plant in making a new small car for the European market.
- **Banca Nazionale del Lavoro's** board has approved in principle the transformation of the largest state-owned Italian bank to a share-based company in anticipation of partial privatization.
- **Blue Circle Industries PLC**, the British building materials group, said first-half pretax profit fell 38 percent to £57.5 million, reflecting substantially lower sales of cement in Britain.
- **Compagnie Maritime Belge SA**, the shipper that has been majority owned by the Belgian family-owned **Almabo-Exmar** holding company since June, posted a first-half net loss of 421 Belgian francs.
- **Ahold NV**, the Dutch retailer, posted a 10 percent increase in second-quarter net profit, to 64.4 million guilders ($33 million).
- **Bayer AG**, the German chemicals group, said Miles Inc., a U.S. subsidiary, would build a new $60 million pharmaceuticals plant in Elkhart, Indiana.
- **Burmah Castrol PLC**, the British oil and chemicals group, said first-half pretax profit declined 9 percent to £72.2 million.
- **Oberlikon-Bührle Holding AG**, the Swiss arms and engineering group, posted a first-half operating loss of about 200 million Swiss francs ($130 million) but said it expected improvement by the end of the year.

Reuters, AFP

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Portugal	Esc.	40,000	25,520	22,000	12,100
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— *hand delv. Barcelona*	Ptas.	43,500	30,900	24,000	13,200
Bilbao, Seville, Valencia	Ptas.				
— *hand delv. Madrid*	Ptas.	54,600	—	27,300	13,650
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For Coke, Hollywood's Top Agent Is It

Ovitz's Star-Making Machinery Is Hired to Help Fight the Pepsi Challenge

By Peter Kerr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a highly unusual and somewhat mysterious move, Coca-Cola Co. has hired Creative Artists Agency Inc., Hollywood's most powerful talent agency, to help Coca-Cola mold its marketing and media strategies around the world.

While both companies described their new relationship in only general terms, Coca-Cola executives said Creative Artists and its increasingly influential chairman, Michael S. Ovitz, would help Coca-Cola develop long-term strategies and present a unified message to consumers in the 107 countries where it does business.

The move comes as executives at Coca-Cola face rising pressure to improve the company's domestic advertising and marketing campaigns, which have been criticized by industry analysts as lackluster and outshone this year by the company's age-old rival, Pepsi-Cola Co.

Coke controls nearly half of the $47 billion-a-year worldwide soft-drink market. But it has been locked in a fierce battle domestically with Pepsico. Pepsi has 33.2 percent of the American market to Coke's 40.9 percent.

Both companies spend about $200 million annually on U.S. advertising. But a survey last month for the trade publication Adweek found that American TV viewers prefer Pepsi's commercials.

The deal is also a new coup for Mr. Ovitz, who has expanded his role from representing actors, writers and directors to become one of the most important deal makers and corporate consultants in Hollywood.

"American culture broadly defined — music, film, fashion and food — has become the culture worldwide," said Peter S. Sealey, Coca-Cola's senior vice president and director of global marketing. "We are in a global village and CAA represents the single greatest source in understanding that culture."

An executive involved in the discussions between the two companies said Creative Artists had presented more than 50 ideas on how Coca-Cola could promote itself through motion pictures, tie-ins to popular music, television commercials and charitable causes.

The executive said Creative Artists would not be directly involved in producing commercials nor would it promote the artists it represents for Coca-Cola productions.

Mr. Sealey said the deal would not affect the company's relationship with its advertising agencies, including McCann-Erickson, which handles the flagship Coca-Cola Classic brand.

Several industry analysts praised the new arrangement, saying Coca-Cola needed a new approach to marketing a number of its products. "This is a wise choice," said Tom Pirko, president of Bevmark Inc., a beverage consulting company in Los Angeles. "This has been a long, lax period for Coca-Cola. There is now a great deal of anxiety about the most widely known trademark in the world."

Last July, Coca-Cola's senior vice president and marketing director for the United States, Theodore J. Host, resigned suddenly after 14 months in the job.

"Coca-Cola doesn't have a clear advertising identity," said Jesse Meyers, the publisher of Beverage Digest, a trade journal.

Perhaps an even more striking aspect of the deal is the growing role of Mr. Ovitz, who has increasingly played the role of deal broker and investment banker in some of the most important transactions in the entertainment industry.

Last year, he advised Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the Japanese consumer-products giant, in its efforts to acquire MCA Inc. He was also involved in the $3.5 billion purchase of Columbia Pictures by Sony Corp. in 1989.

Creative Artists counts as its clients more than 650 top Hollywood actors, directors and screen writers, including Paul Newman, Tom Cruise and Kevin Costner. Such pop stars as Madonna and Michael Jackson have also been represented by the agency.

"The Coca-Cola Company is a communicator's dream," Mr. Ovitz said. "It is and has been for decades, the leader in global consumer communications."

ELECTRONICS: *Can Subsidies Make Faltering Industry Competitive?*

(Continued from first finance page)
dustrial policy on electronics is far more aggressive than Washington's, many European industry officials say the Community is still *not doing nearly enough.*

Some industry officials say the Community needs to spend $100 billion during the next decade to ensure the survival of its electronics industry, including semiconductors, computers and telecommunications.

While some government officials ridicule these proposals, supporters of government aid say $100 billion is not outlandish, considering that the Community's taxpayers and consumers subsidize European farmers by more than $100 billion each year.

But some industry analysts say government aid so far has done little good. For more than 20 years, for example, France has nurtured its computer industry. Yet Bull is in desperate condition, having lost $1.2 billion last year.

While acknowledging some mistakes, European officials say that if the government of Japan was able to help build the foundation for the stunning success of that nation's electronics industry, then European governments should be able to do likewise.

The Community has contributed more than $500 million for research on new generations of computer chips by a consortium called Joint European Submicron Silicon, known as Jessi. France, Italy, Germany and the Netherlands have together kicked in a similar amount for Jessi.

And in response to pleas from European consumer electronics giants, Thomson and Philips, the Community rejected Japan's broadcasting standard for high-definition television, or HDTV, which promises to display pictures with movie-like sharpness. Instead, Brussels adopted a European standard, and the community and the French and Dutch governments have contributed hundreds of millions of dollars to develop a European HDTV system.

And despite the grandiose research goals of Jessi, Community officials acknowledge that the European semiconductor effort is being hampered because too little money has been sprinkled on too many projects.

BONDS: *In Congress, a Readiness to Move Quickly on Market Regulation*

(Continued from first finance page)
agencies had taken between February, when a minor bidding irregularity was noted at the Fed, and May, when the Treasury and the Fed first informed the SEC of their concern about a possible attempt to manipulate the market in a specific issue.

The irregularity was ultimately revealed to have been a phony bid by Salomon, using the name of a client that had put in a bid of its own.

Several committee members argued that the bogus bid would not have been detected at all if the firm had simply used a different customer's name. Even after the irregularity was detected, they said, the regulators simply accepted what they were told by the firm.

Under questioning by the panel, Mr. Corrigan said his agency had reported the bidding anomaly to the Treasury within an hour of the February auction. According to Mr. Powell, the Treasury official, his department then asked Salomon Brothers in April about the bid and accepted the assurances of executives that the bid was valid.

No further steps were taken until after the May 22 auction, when the current investigation by the SEC was begun. David W. Mullins Jr., vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said many of the surveillance and enforcement activities at the Fed "have already been intensified," and agreed that "tightening up on enforcement would be efficacious in detecting and deterring future offenses."

Salomon's past offenses, according to Mr. Buffett's report to the congressional panel, appear to raise questions about some practices accepted on Wall Street in the Treasuries business. For example, the report said Salomon did not keep records of the bids it submitted, meaning that when the violations came to light, the firm's lawyers had to piece together details of the purchases by making estimates.

A number of other firms from which the SEC has subpoenaed information for the Treasury market investigation have found that they also do not maintain such records, known as tender forms.

The report said further that it was not until Salomon received a threatening letter from the government last month that it publicly disclosed that its management, including John H. Gutfreund, the former chairman, had known of illegal bidding by the investment giant since April but had failed to report it to the government.

The report also discloses the ease with which Paul Mozer, the former head of the trading desk, was able to change records of submitted bids by simply saying the wrong name had been written down.

Salomon also said the trading desk even had rules about who could approve illegal activity. The report says clerks on the desk reported that Mr. Mozer had told them only he and his assistant were authorized to alter or remove confirmation of customer orders, in an apparent effort to prevent the customers from knowing their names were submitted without approval.

The February bid that led to the unraveling of the illegal bidding was submitted without authorization in the name of Warburg Asset Management, the report said.

After the Treasury Department inquired about the bid, Mr. Mozer and Thomas Murphy, his top aide, wrote to the government saying the Warburg name had been used accidentally, and that the bid should have been submitted in the name of Mercury Asset Management Co., a Warburg affiliate.

But Mercury had not submitted a bid, and as a result of Mr. Mozer's letter, the Treasury Department requested information about the bid from Mercury.

Kurt Eichenwald in New York also contributed to this article.

How a $1 Billion 'Joke' Rebounded on Salomon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Salomon Brothers has explained, for the first time, the circumstances of the "practical joke" that it disclosed last month had led to an improper $1 billion bid in a Treasury auction.

On Wednesday, as part of congressional testimony, Salomon said the joke was meant to rile one of its government securities "salespersons" one day before retirement. (According to Salomon sources, the former sales staffer is a woman.) The joker, Salomon said, was Paul Mozer, head of the government securities desk, who has been fired.

The report says Mr. Mozer contacted an employee at one of the saleswoman's clients, Pacific Investment Management Co., also known as Pimco. He allegedly persuaded the Pimco employee to play along by placing a false bid with the Salomon saleswoman for $1 billion of the 30-year bonds that were to be auctioned Feb. 7.

The purpose of the joke: The saleswoman would put through the order on auction day. Mr. Mozer would surreptitiously prevent it from being executed. The Pimco employee would call and complain that the bid was not filled. And Mr. Mozer would give the saleswoman a memorable last day of work by pretending to blame her.

The joke, however, ended up being on Mr. Mozer. Although he crossed out the Pimco bid at the last moment on the worksheet given to the clerk responsible for phoning in Salomon's bids to the Federal Reserve, the clerk "apparently did not understand the significance of the cross-out" and put it through anyway, the report states.

As a result, Salomon purchased $870 million of bonds it did not want.

(LAT, NYT)

AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

BOJ's Easing on Short-Term Money May Delay a Cut in Discount Rate

By Steven Brull

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — A Bank of Japan report due out on Friday is being watched closely for signs of a further slowdown in Japan's economy that could trigger the next cut in Japan's official discount rate. But analysts said the bank's recent easing of short-term rates makes an immediate cut less likely.

"The bank has been lowering short-term rates to help the economy and assuage the markets, as though it had actually cut the discount rate," said Marshall Gittler, bond market analyst with UBS-/Phillips & Drew.

Analysts said moves to ease short-term rates suggest the *Tankan*, or quarterly short-term business survey, on Friday would show a further deceleration of Japan's economy. Considered one of the best indicators of business sentiment, the Tankan is expected to show a decline in capital investment, which has been the prime engine driving Japan's economy.

A senior Economic Planning Agency official said Japan's gross national product probably grew at an annual rate of just over 4 percent in inflation-adjusted terms in the April-June quarter, down sharply from 11.2 percent the quarter before, Reuters reported.

"The BOJ appears to have acted ahead of the Tankan," said Robert Feldman, an economist at Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd.

On Wednesday, the central bank injected massive liquidity into the money market, a measure of its concern to see the economy and markets remain steady in a difficult period. The BOJ is particularly worried about the stock market, which although fragile, has yet to suffer a major blow from the series of bank and brokerage scandals.

> **'The BOJ has been acting preemptively to keep things cool.'**
>
> **Marshal Gittler, analyst at UBS/Phillips & Drew**

There is also concern that banks, strapped for cash and reluctant to lend more to corporations, should have ample access to funds. Rates tend to rise in late September as companies borrow before closing their books for the first half of the fiscal year.Many banks and nonbank financial institutions are also heavily exposed to corporations that have virtually no net worth due to the collapse in stock and property values.

"All told, there are a lot of problems that could create an atmosphere of crisis where things get out of hand. The BOJ has been acting preemptively to keep things cool," Mr. Gittler said.

But insofar as lower short-term rates solve the Bank of Japan's immediate problems, it may wish to take its time before lowering the official discount rate. It last cut the rate half a percentage point to 5.5 percent on July 1.

A major reason is political. The BOJ and the Finance Ministry are wary of being seen as unduly soft on their charges, the Japanese banks and brokers that have been humiliated by the scandals.

The central bank may also be reluctant to ease because of fears of inflation. Labor remains tight and the annual inflation rate for Tokyo in August was 3.2 percent, Mr. Feldman said.

The Bank of Japan could trim another half-point off the rate as soon as this month, especially if the Tankan is surprisingly bearish and the United States cuts its rate. But the central bank would rather wait until at least October when the economy slows further and the scandals recede, analysts said.

At Sumitomo, 'Bad Memory' On Big Loans

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — The head of Sumitomo Bank Ltd. said Thursday that a stock speculator charged with extortion still owed the bank several million dollars, reversing an earlier statement that the loans had been repaid.

"I did not lie. I just had a bad memory," Sotco Tatsumi, president of Sumitomo, told a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Tatsumi said the bank, the world's third largest, was still owed 1.2 billion yen ($8.8 million) by Mitsuhiro Kotani, who was charged earlier this year with blackmailing Janome Sewing Machine Co.

Ichiro Isoda, chairman of Sumitomo, resigned in October last year together with two top executives of the bank to take responsibility for loans to Mr. Kotani.

Mr. Kotani, who had 30 percent of Janome, the second-biggest sewing machine manufacturer in Japan, is accused of threatening to transfer the stake to companies affiliated with organized crime to borrow 29.7 billion yen.

South Korea Moves To Trim Trade Deficit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korea has adopted a package of measures to tackle the mounting trade deficit, which hit nearly $9 billion in the first eight months of the year, officials said Thursday.

The measures will suspend new borrowing from overseas banks for the remainder of the year and cut crude oil imports by releasing oil from the government's stockpile. The government also will seek, by postponing the building of 25,000 apartments, to cool the feverish pace of domestic construction.

In addition, ministers have agreed to reduce foreign currency soft loans to corporations that import foreign capital goods, and to speed the planned issue of 3.8 trillion won ($5.1 billion) in such concessionary loans to companies that buy locally made machinery.

The economic planning minister, Choi Kak Kyu, told reporters that the government would further raise a fund of 200 billion won to help exporters to Japan. South Korea's deficit with Japan soared to a record $4.58 billion in the first half of 1991.

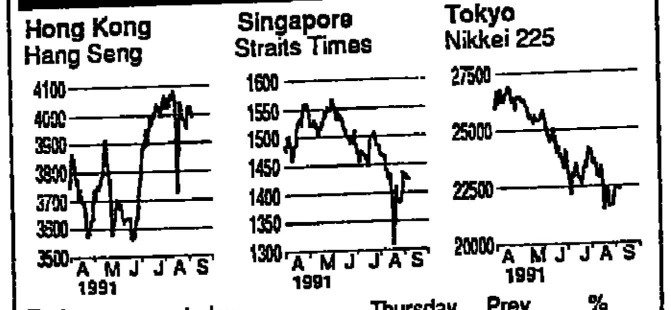
But David Kim, an analyst at J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co., called the new measures "just short-term remedies, far from solving fundamental problems."

Economists say what is really needed is more investment in manufacturing and research and development to restore competitiveness. South Korean exports are being undercut by those of Southeast Asian manufacturing nations. *(Reuters, AFP)*

■ Trade Grows With North

South Korea approved $117 million worth of trade with North Korea in the first eight months of 1991, compared with $10 million in the corresponding period of 1990, a government official said on Thursday, according to a Reuters dispatch from Seoul. Virtually all North-South trade is conducted indirectly.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3,990.16	4,006.45	-0.41
Singapore	Straits Times	1,421.49	1,426.42	-0.35
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,571.70	1,568.00	+0.24
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	22,499.85	22,402.69	+0.43
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	562.50	561.83	+0.12
Bangkok	SET	723.06	723.71	-0 09
Seoul	Composite Stock	674.81	683.54	-1.28
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,515.37	4,508.26	+0.16
Manila	Composite	1,014.44	1,013.80	+0.06
Jakarta	Stock Index	301.09	299.34	+0.58
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,432.15	1,426.38	+0.40
Bombay	National Index	858.16	839 41	+2.23

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Strong Currency Curbs Taiwan's Exports

Reuters

TAIPEI — A sharp appreciation of the Taiwan dollar in recent weeks has curbed the island's export boom and thrown its foreign-exchange market into turmoil.

Exports, which have hauled the economy out of a sharp slowdown since late last year, plunged 13.5 percent from a month earlier to $6.16 billion in August, although they remained above the $5.77 billion posted in August 1990.

"The culprit in our export decline was the rise of the Taiwan dollar," a senior Finance Ministry official said. A strong local dollar makes Taiwan goods more expensive abroad.

The currency has risen further since the end of August, closing at a 15-month high of 26.5105 to the U.S. dollar on Thursday. Some exporters say they are nearing the point where business could suffer considerably.

"Exporters, particularly small and medium-sized companies, feel very nervous. They fear that if the Taiwan dollar rises to 26.00, their profits will be slashed," said the Economic Daily News, a leading financial newspaper.

Prime Minister Han Pei-tsun has called a meeting with industrialists Friday to discuss the appreciation of the Taiwan dollar and other economic issues, state radio said.

Taiwan's central bank intervened heavily in the foreign exchange market earlier this year to push down the local dollar.

But it later slackened its grip, allowing the currency to surge. Companies, fearing heavy foreign exchange losses, scrambled to sell their U.S. dollars.

"The market is very nervous. Nobody is sure exactly what the central bank's new policy is or how high the dollar will go," said Tarsicio Tong, senior dealer at Banque Nationale de Paris.

Japan to Seek Oil Offshore Iran

Reuters

NICOSIA — Iran has reached preliminary agreement with Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., known as Japex, on a $1.75 billion deal to explore for and pump oil in the Strait of Hormuz, the Iranian news agency IRNA said on Thursday.

A letter of intent issued by state-owned National Iranian Oil Co. and Japex said that under the nine-year deal, NIOC would repay Japex by exporting the oil.

The report did not give financial details of the accord or specify the area covered by the agreement, which IRNA said was expected to be finalized by the end of March.

Nylex Profit Fall Hurts BTR Results

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — BTR Nylex reported Thursday a 41 percent slump in net profit for the first six months of the year, to 153 million Australian dollars ($120 million). Sales slid 3 percent to 2.3 billion dollars.

The profit fall at the diversified industrial group contributed to a 3.4 percent drop in pretax profit at its parent, BTR PLC of Britain, which also reported its half-year results Thursday.

BTR PLC, which owns 62 percent of BTR Nylex, said pretax profit had fallen to £512 million ($866 million). Analysts criticized BTR for booking a gain on the sale of the Pretty Polly hosiery company in the half year. Analysts noted that the £110 million sale was announced Aug. 12, although BTR said Thursday that it took place in June. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Western Mining Earnings Slump

Agence France-Presse

SYDNEY — Western Mining Corp. posted a 14 percent slump in net profit for the year that ended June 30, to 362 million Australian dollars ($284 million), largely due to lower nickel prices and a lower contribution from Alcoa.

The profit, which compared with 423 million dollars in the year that ended June 30, 1990, was derived from a 12 percent rise in sales to 1.5 billion dollars.

The company said that the contribution from the company's 48 percent-owned aluminum producer, Alcoa of Australia, slid 17 percent to 278 million dollars.

Very briefly:

- **Brambles Industries Ltd.** said net profit in the year ended June 30 fell 13 percent to 192 million Australian dollars ($151 million) despite an 11 percent rise in sales, due to the recession and unfavorable exchange rates.
- **Harris Semiconductor Ltd.** will lay off 200 to 300 Singapore workers due to the takeover of its optoelectronics business by **Quality Technologies Corp.**, which will assemble the motion sensing devices in Kuala Lumpur.
- **Dickson Concepts Ltd.** of Hong Kong's £60 million ($100 million) acquisition of **Harvey Nichols** of London will not be referred to the antitrust Monopolies and Mergers Commission, Britain said.
- **Tobishima Corp.** announced plans to build a city on a 14-million-square-meter (16.6 million-square-yard) artificial island in international waters in the Sea of Japan, with construction expected to take 15 years.
- **Condominium sales** in Tokyo fell below 1,000 in August for the first time in 15 years, plunging 28.5 percent from a year earlier to 937, a survey showed.
- **Mongolia** was expected to be offerêd 7 to 8 billion yen ($52 to $59 million) in loans by Japan at a Tokyo meeting sponsored by Japan and the World Bank to seek short-term aid for economic change in Mongolia.
- **Technology Inc.**, a U.S. maker of reinforced engineering thermoplastics, began operations at a $1.8 million plant in Singapore to meet demand in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Rim.
- **Toyota Motor Corp.** said its California joint venture with **General Motors Corp.** had launched production of Toyota pickups on a new $350 million assembly line with a capacity of 100,000 trucks a year.

AFP, Reuters

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Sept. 5, 1991

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ABACUS FUNDS		
w Abacus Fund Ltd	$	6.22
b Abacus Guart.Fd. Mar 94	$	8.93
b Abacus Guart.Fd. July 95	$	9.54
ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C.)		
m ABC Futures Fund Ltd	$	103.91
ABN BANK LD.M, P.O. Box 669, Amsterdam		
w ABN-Aandelenfonds	Fl	61.71
w ABN-Beleggingsfds Ned.	Fl	61.66
w Aldollar	$	24.68
w Alrenta	Fl	184.90
w America-Fund	$	191.95
w Asian Tigers Fund	$	21.87
w Columbia Securities	Fl	130.16
w LDC Risk Inv. Fund	$	1306.18
w Trans Europe Fund $	$	41.46
w Trans Europe Fund Fl	Fl	81.44
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT Ltd		
d AIG Amer. Eq. Trust	$	26.4824
d AIG Japan Fund	$	99.9545
d AIG South East Asia Fd	$	104.2642
d High Life Fund	Ecu	10.95
d UBZ Euro Optimizer	Ecu	10.76
d UBZ Liquidity Fund $	$	102.7397
d UBZ Liquidity Fund DM	DM	103.5459
d UBZ Liquidity Fund Ecu	Ecu	101.2632
d UBZ Liquidity Fund SF	SF	103.5615
ALFRED BERG		
d Alfred Berg Norden	$	136.35
Alfred Berg Sicav		
d Global	$	133.60
d Germany	$	121.79
d Switzerland	$	98.54
d Netherlands	$	95.51
d North America	$	102.98
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT Ltd		
De Ruyterkade 62, Curacao NA 5999 617844		
m Alpha Europe Fund	Ecu	229.44
m Alpha Futures Fund Ltd	$	149.27
m Alpha Global Fund	$	646.67
m Alpha Hedge Fund	$	333.51
m Alpha Japan Spec. Hse Fd	$	251.93
m Alpha Neutral	$	108.49
m Alpha Pacific Fund Ltd	$	285.35
m Alpha Short Fund Ltd	$	96.65
m Alpha Spec. Situation Fd	$	317.67
m Alpha Tilldale Fund	$	120.96
m Curzon-Alpha Hlth Care Fd	$	299.27
w Heisei Japan Fund	Y	12980.00
w Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia	$	170.48
m Nicholas-Applegate Hse Fd	$	124.83
ARRAL ASSOCIATES Ltd		
w Arral American Guant Fd	$	10.53
w Arral Asian Fund	$	152.99
w Arral Int'l Hedge Fund	$	107.30
BA GATEWAY FUND		
w Germany Fixed Income	DM	104.08
w Belgium Fixed Income	BF	11087.00
w US Dollar Fixed Income	$	114.67
w Int'l Portfolio A	$	101.32
w Int'l Portfolio B	Ecu	107.16
w Japan Equity	Y	9982.00
w Pacific Equity	$	95.42
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 726514		
w Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	10.87
w Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	12.32
w Dollar Zone Bd Fd (Sicav)	$	10.52
w Sterling Equity Fd (Sicav)	£	1.84
w Sterling Bd Fd (Sicav)	£	1.14
BANQUE DE GESTION E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUXEMBOURG S.A.		
b Ecole Fund	LF	9620.00
b Government Secur. Fd	$	65.25
w Hispano Int'l Fund	Ecu	11.54
w Laicom	$	1940.75
b Opportunities	$	931.08
b Optipest Curator Gen.	DM	151.09
b Optipest Fixed Inc.	DM	120.59
b Prifirst	$	531.97
b Prirop Fund	DM	43.51
w Rente Plus	BF	4834.00
f Select. Horizon FF	FF	44897.20
b Star Convert. Fd Fl	Fl	11285.00
b Star Convert. Fd US$	$	105.10
d The Europe Japan Fund	$	9.30
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
w The Dragon Fund Sicav	$	101.26
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd	$	118.75
m Dual Futures Fd Cl A Units	$	118.97
m Dual Futures Fd Cl B Units	$	111.58
m Dual Futures Fd Cl C Units	$	104.35
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units	$	107.22
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 1 Cl A	$	98.09
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 1 Cl B	$	99.36
w IPNA-3	$	330.00
w Asian Growth Fund	$	23.46
w ISA Japan Rec. Gr. Fund	Y	927.00
w Pacific Gold	$	11.22
w Asian Income Fund	$	8.76
w Himalayan Fund	$	10.82
w Manila Fund	$	8.68
w Malacca Fund	$	11.95
w The Siam Fund	$	21.55
d Indosuez Hong Kong Fund	$	27.155
w Oriental Venture Trust	$	42.845
w North American Fund	$	36.630
w Singap & Malay Trust	$	13.150
w Pacific Trust	HK$	30.420
w Tasman Fund	$	4.325
w Japan Fund	$	13.160
w Managed Trust	$	18.415
d Japan Warrant Fund	$	1.88
d Worldwide Growth Fund	$	9.73
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
w Daiwa Capital Eq. Fund	$	936.68
w Daiwa LCF Rothschild	$	1041.85
w Ecu d'Or	Ecu	71.85
b Pri - Tech	$	1103.97
b Source Sicav	$	12.00
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
w Intelbond Chf	SF	79.57
w Intelsec Chf	SF	174.74
w Swissfond Chf	SF	102.54
w Universal Eurosec Ecu	Ecu	160.22
w Universal Finnsec Global	FM	116.26
w Universal Intelbond $ A	$	15.93
w Universal Intelbond $ B	$	16.58
w Universal Intelbond FF A	FF	107.21
w Universal Intelbond FF B	FF	117.22
w Universal Intelsec $ A	$	14.34
w Universal Intelsec $ B	$	14.39
BEARBULL		
w BB Forex Ltd	$	1097.10
w BB Futures Ltd	$	1032.34
w BB Global BEF	BF	884.00
w BB Global Ltd CHF	SF	8.89
w BB Global Ltd FRF	FF	98.82
BNP INTERFUNDS		
BNP LUXEMBOURG		
w Interbond Fund	$	226.97
w Interbelgian	BF	57716.00
w Interecu Fund A	Ecu	304.47
w Interecu Fund B	Ecu	1096.57
INTER CASH		
f France Capital	FF	13215.32
f France Monetaire	FF	11948.92
f France Securite	FF	15990.71
f Inter Cash DM	DM	2329.47
f Inter Cash Ecu	Ecu	1558.23
f Inter Cash FRF	FF	16227.36
f Inter Cash GBP	£	1734.00
f Inter Cash US$	$	1144.51
f Inter Cash Yen	Y	154514.00
INTER OPTIMUM		
w BEF/LUF	BF	9081.00
w Multidevises DM	DM	2313.32
w US$	$	1114.57
w FRF	FF	11028.70
INTER STRATEGIE		
w France	FF	10088.00
w Europe du Nord	£	1077.23
w Europe du Centre	DM	2126.93
w Europe du Sud	Ecu	1012.20
w Japon	Y	128534.00
w Amerique du Nord	$	1191.67
w Sud-Est Asiatique	$	852.85
BNP JERSEY		
INTER CURRENCY		
w DM	DM	35.4999
w GBP	£	13.9637
w US$	$	12.4976
INTER EQUITY		
w Australia Class	$	10.19
w European Class	$	9.52
w French Offer	$	14.39
w North American Offer	$	12.91
w Pacific Offer	$	17.28
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
d $ Money Market	$	14.65
d Non - $ Money Market	DM	35.59
d $ Bond	$	15.26
d Non - $ Bond	DM	34.17
d European Equities	$	9.90
d Global Equity	$	17.62
d Global Bond	$	15.77
d Global Bond & Equity	$	15.58
d Pacific Equities	$	18.76
d Prec. Mets / Min. Secs	$	5.27
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
w Fructilux Actions Euro	Ecu	1216.47
w Fructilux Actions Fses	FF	7168.96
d Fructilux Court Terme	FF	6868.59
d Fructilux Oblig. Euro	Ecu	1249.63
d Fructilux Oblig. Fses	FF	6758.07
CALLANDER		
w Callander Emer. Growth	$	143.25
w Callander F-Asset	$	99.34
w Callander F-Austria	AS	1376.11
w Callander F-Spanish	Pta	8637.00
w Callander Swiss Growth	SF	132.45
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
w Capital Int'l Fund	$	95.83
w Capital Italia SA	$	36.08
CDC INTERNATIONAL		
w CFI Court Terme	FF	141213.94
w CFI Long Terme	FF	1237532.09
CIC GROUP		
d Oblicic Court Terme	FF	13677.91
d Oblicic Monetaire	FF	12632.04
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477 95 71		
d Citinvest Guardian $	$	1103.92
d Citinvest Guardian Euro	Ecu	1176.71
d Citinvest Mngd Growth	$	1244.52
d Citinvest Mngd Grth Euro	Ecu	1108.38
d Citinvest Selector	$	949.97
d Citicurrencies US$	$	1415.70
d Citicurrencies Managed	$	129.93
d Citicurrencies STG	£	130.86
d Citicurrencies DEM	DM	117.49
d Citicurrencies YEN	Y	11292.00
d Citiport N.A. Equity	$	280.51
d Citiport Japan Equity	Y	5432.00
d Citiport UK Equity	£	121.44
d Citiport IAPEC	$	143.86
d Citiport Cont. Euro. Equity	Ecu	136.87
d Citiport Eamec	$	98.88
d Citiport German	DM	81.57
d Citiport Swiss	SF	90.81
d Citiport French Equity	FF	1137.57
d Citiport N.A. $ Bond	$	132.66
d Citiport Euro Bond	Ecu	119.87
d Citiport Pacific Bond	Y	11735.00
CITITRUST		
w US $ Equities	$	234.06228
w US $ Bonds	$	14.29471
w US $ Money Market	$	14.42225
w Citiland	$	994.91522
w Citiperformance Ptfl A	$	10.54290
w Citiperformance Ptfl B	$	11.34850
m The Good Earth Fund	$	13.33961
COMPASS INTL. HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267		
w Bond : Dollar Med. Term	$	10.69
w Bond : Ecu Multicurr.	Ecu	10.43
w Equity : United Kingdom	£	8.34
CREDIT AGRICOLE : MOSAIS		
d Actions Int'l Diversifiees	FF	111.71
d Actions Nord-Americaines	$	19.45
d Actions Japonaises	Y	1936.85
d Actions Anglaises	£	12.82
d Actions Allemandes	DM	33.81
d Actions Francaises	FF	112.76
d Actions Esp. & Port.	Pta	2487.78
d Actions Italiennes	Lit	27818.20
d Actions Bassin Med.	Ecu	17.67
d Actions Bassin Pacifique	$	15.34
d Actions Europeennes	Ecu	16.21
d Actions Agro-Aliment.	FF	113.27
d Actions Sect. Comm.	FF	105.06
d Oblig Int'l Diversifiees	FF	114.71
d Oblig Nord-Americaines	$	16.42
d Oblig Japonaises	Y	2094.11
d Oblig Anglaises	£	11.08
d Oblig Allemandes	DM	31.99
d Oblig Francaises	FF	116.46
d Oblig Esp. & Port.	Pta	2264.62
d Oblig Italiennes	Lit	27191.85
d Oblig Europeennes	Ecu	17.34
d Oblig Haut Rendement	$	17.42
d Oblig Int'l Div Sensib Red	FF	113.15
d Oblig Convert. Intern.	FF	114.39
d Court Terme Ecu	Ecu	17.50
d Court Terme US$	$	16.19
d Court Terme FF	FF	114.72
CREDIT COMMERCIAL de FRANCE		
w CM Actibonds	$	37.47
w CM Global Growth	$	10.03
w Elysees Monetaire	FF	71417.15
w Europe Prest. Fund A	Ecu	9.65
w Europe Prest. Fund B	Ecu	10.17
CREDIT SUISSE		
d CSF Bonds	SF	75.844
d Bond Valor Swf	SF	96.084
d Bond Valor US - Dollar	$	120.059
d Bond Valor D - Mark	DM	105.137
d Bond Valor Yen	Y	9743.442
d Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	101.453
d Convert Valor Swf	SF	141.620
d Convert Valor US - Dollar	$	192.020
d CSF International	SF	135.161
d Actions Suisses	SF	553.000
d Europa - Valor	SF	214.395
d Energie - Valor	SF	152.655
d Canasec	SF	537.804
d Ussec	SF	760.256
d Pacific - Valor	SF	133.603
d CS Gold Valor	$	108.913
d CS Tiger Fund	$	602.729
d CS Ecu Bond A	Ecu	182.832
d CS Ecu Bond B	Ecu	127.783
d CS Gulden Bond A	Fl	96.205
d CS Gulden Bond B	Fl	120.004
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd A	Pta	23751.600
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd B	Pta	24344.400
d CS Euro Finance Fd A	DM	228.270
d CS Euro Finance Fd B	DM	228.270
d CS Prime Bond A	DM	91.747
d CS Prime Bond B	DM	110.564
d CS Europa Bond A	DM	251.320
d CS Europa Bond B	DM	302.824
d CS Fixed I SF 7% 1/96	SF	104.994
d CS Fixed I DM 8% 1/96	DM	105.630
d CS Fixed I Ecu 8 3/4% 1/96	Ecu	106.904
d CS Euro Blue Chips A	DM	249.474
d CS Euro Blue Chips B	DM	254.015
d CS Short-T. Bond $ A	$	183.658
d CS Short-T. Bond $ B	$	136.284
d CS Short-T. Bond DM A	DM	98.404
d CS Short-T. Bond DM B	DM	123.448
d CS Money Market Fd $	$	1634.676
d CS Money Market Fd DM	DM	1430.882
d CS Money Market Fd £	£	1937.359
d CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	131819.990
d CS Money Market Fd C$	C$	1115.038
d CS Money Market Fd Ecu	Ecu	1107.861
d CS Oeko-Protec A	DM	277.011
d CS North American Fd A/B	$	199.839
d CS UK Fund A/B	£	104.980
d CS France Fund A/B	FF	1011.312
CSFB FUND MGMT Ltd (0481-713796)		
PB122, St Peter Port, Guernsey		
w Islamic Mgmt Fund Ltd	$	964.34
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
d Concentra +	DM	45.85
d Int'l Rentenfond +	DM	78.42
EBC TRUST CO. (Jersey) Ltd		
1-3 Seale St, St Helier : 0534-36331		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND		
d Capital	$	22.906
d Income	$	15.851
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
d Long Term	$	35.2000
d Short Term B (Accum)	$	0.5401
d Short Term B (Distr)	$	0.3649
ECU FUTURES PLC (44 71 225 3811)		
d Ecu Plc Omega Fund	£	1.34
d Ecu Plc Oil Fund	£	0.92
d Ecu Plc Rowden Fund	£	1.15
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
w Europe A	Fl	10.82
w North America A	Fl	10.94
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd		
w Meteore	Y	104995.00
w Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	2863.71
FIDELITY INT'L INV. SERVICES (Lux)		
d Balanced Ptfl Hedged	$	11.50
d Balanced Ptfl Unhedged	$	11.56
d Conv. Securities Ptfl	$	8.52
d Discovery Fund	$	18.78
d Dollars Saving Trust	$	109.74
d Far East Fund	$	64.97
d Fid. Amer. Assets	$	159.78
d Fid. Amer. Values II Com	$	93.12
m Fid. Amer. Values IV	$	118846.00
d Fid. Australia Fund	$	16.59
d Frontier Fund	$	20.79
d Global Ind Fund	$	15.50
d Global Selection Fund	$	13.22
d International Fund	$	15.49
d New Europe Fund	$	9.25
d Orient Fund	$	103.14
d Pacific Fund	$	314.13
d Special Growth Fund	$	33.51
d World Fund	$	76.83
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
w Scanfonds Int'l Growth Fd	$	1.52
GAIA CURRENCY FUNDS		
w Gaia Hedge I	$	108.25
w Gaia Hedge II	$	221.93
w Gaia Hedge III	$	41.51
w Gaia Swiss Franc Fd	SF	92.01
m Gaia Guaranteed Cl. I	$	74.31
m Gaia Guaranteed Cl. II	$	77.91
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 144, 8034 Zurich Tel : 41-1-2514640		
d GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1321.00
d GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1981.00
d GAM (CH) America	SF	1785.00
d GAM (CH) Europe	SF	78.0C
GAM TRADITION ANGLEFONDS AG.		
d GAM Tradition	SF	911.0C
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45, La Motte Street, Jersey 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD Ltd		
d American Fund	$	1.748
d Canadian Fund	C$	0.9827
d British Fund	£	2.890
d European Fund	DM	5.465
d Eastern European Fd	DM	4.111
d Asia Pacific Fund	$	2.133
d Japan Fund	Y	5724
d Australasian Fund	$	0.3428
d Global Resources Fund	$	0.7420
d Emerging Markets Fund	$	1.147
d International Growth	$	3.019
d Sterling Bond	£	1.067
d Ecu Bond Fund	Ecu	0.9491
d International Bond	$	1.211
d Global Conv. Bond Fd	$	14.78
d US$ Deposit	$	1.025
d Sterling Deposit	£	1.002
d French Franc Deposit	FF	10.43
d Swiss Franc Deposit	SF	5.185
d DM Deposit	DM	5.211
d Yen Deposit	Y	518.8
d Austr. Dollar Deposit	A$	1.046
GARTMORE INDOSUEZ FUNDS 04/09/91		
Tel : (352) 46 54 24 470		
Fax : (352) 46 54 23		
BOND PORTFOLIOS		
d Deutsche Mark Bond	DM	5.17
d Diverbond	$	2.58
d Dollar Bond	$	2.09
d European Bond	Ecu	1.06
d French Franc Bond	FF	10.09
d Global Bond	$	2.02
d Sterling Bond	£	1.08
EQUITY PORTFOLIOS		
d Developing Markets	$	2.33
d Europe	Ecu	1.11
d France	FF	10.17
d Germany	DM	4.83
d International	$	2.18
d Japan	Y	257.00
d Natural Resources	$	2.11
d North America	$	2.31
d Pacific	$	3.27
d Singapore/Malaysia	SG$	2.65
d Switzerland	SF	1.58
d United Kingdom	£	1.58
RESERVE FUNDS		
d Deutsche Mark Reserve	DM	5.20
d Dollar Reserve	$	2.05
d French Franc Reserve	FF	10.42
d Sterling Reserve	£	1.07
d Yen Reserve	Y	267.00
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London : 071-4994171, Geneva : 41-22355530		
w East Investment Fund	$	392.74
w Scottish World Fund	£	217.9101
w State St. American	$	296.98
GENERALE BANK		
(See also Interselex Group)		
d Rentinvest	$	27.86
d Capital Rentinvest	$	143.07
d Rentinbel Distribution	LF	9624.00
d Rentinbel Capitalization	LF	12211.00
GENESEE FUND Ltd		
w (B) Genesee Short	$	75.84
w (C) Genesee Opportunity	$	117.85
w (E) Genesee Balanced	$	105.34
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT		
11 Athol St, Douglas, I of Man 44-624-626037		
w GAM Arbitrage Inc	$	253.39
w GAM America Inc	$	280.13
w GAM Australia Inc	$	131.00
w GAM ASEAN Inc	$	180.81
w GAM Boston Inc	$	307.15
w GAM Selection Inc	$	89.61
w GAM European Inc	$	92.01
w GAM Europe Fund	$	76.93
w GAM Franc-Val Inc	SF	191.55
w GAM France Inc	FF	1495.76
w GAM Global Fund	$	184.00
w GAM High Yield Inc	$	103.77
w GAM Hong Kong Inc	$	254.10
w GAM International Inc	$	431.03
w GAM Japan Inc	$	121.06
w GAM North America Fund	$	122.14
w GAM Money Mkts $	$	101.17
w GAM Money Mkts Fd £	£	102.72
w GAM Money Mkts Fd SF	SF	101.45
w GAM Money Mkts Fd DM	DM	101.59
w GAM Money Mkts Fd Yen	Y	10189.00
w GAM Mlti-Mar Fd Inc Allocs	$	113.34
w GAM Mlti-Mar Fd IncGenEds	$	113.95
w GAM Mlti-Mar Fd Trading	$	115.19
w GAM Mlti-Mar Deferred Cl $	$	110.46
w GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	128.60
w GAM Pacific Inc	$	548.21
w GAM Restr. Fund Inc	$	141.78
w GAM Singap-Malay Inc	$	247.71
w GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bd Fd	SF	98.16
w GAM Value Inc	$	101.21
w GAM Worldwide Inc	$	412.80
w GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	247.94
w GAM Univ. Spain Inc	SF	108.28
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Acc	DM	119.11
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Inc	DM	116.43
w GAM Univ. Dollar Acc	$	108.48
w GAM Univ. Dollar Inc	$	106.31
w GAM U.S. Inc	$	207.39
w GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc	$	162.46
w GAM UT Inc	$	433.25
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Ord	$	119.37
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Spe	$	147.28
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. SF	SF	82.34
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. Yen	Y	11948.00
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. DM	DM	93.24
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. £	£	116.98
w GAM Sterling Spec. Bd Fd	£	114.83
w GSAM Composite Inc	$	248.75
GT MANAGEMENT PLC (44 71 222 44 44)		
d G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	42.79
d G.T. Asia Fund	$	18.64
d G.T. Australia Fund	$	25.96
d G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	26.36
w G.T. Biotech/Health Fd	$	19.28
d G.T. Bond Fund	$	16.88
d G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	11.80
d G.T. Dollar Fund	$	21.91
w G.T. Emerging Mkts Fd	$	11.79
w G.T. Euro Small Co Fd	$	31.36
d G.T. Europe Fund	$	31.72
w G.T. Global Small Co Fd	$	14.75
d G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	24.87
d G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	11.28
w G.T. Investment Fund	$	15.44
w G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fd	$	11.51
w G.T. Japan Small Co Fd	$	15.11
d G.T. Korea Fund	$	6.43
w G.T. Latin America Fd	$	12.99
w G.T. Newly Ind Countr Fd	$	28.87
r G.T. Technology Fund	$	43.09
d G.T. UK Small Companies	$	6.86
d G.T. US Small Companies	$	17.11
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
w Crossbow (Far East)	SF	15.23
d CSF (Balanced)	SF	41.54
d European Equity Fund	DM	18.79
d Int'l Bond Fund	$	13.10
d Int'l Currency US	$	27.98
d Int'l Currency US Mngd	$	29.81
d ITF Fd (Technology)	$	15.25
d O'seas Fd (N. America)	$	30.63
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
w IAM Flagship Fund	Ecu	77.04
w IAM Bonds Fd-France A	FF	656.18
w IAM Bonds Fd-Allem. B	DM	221.10
w IAM Bonds Fd-Japon C	Y	10941.00
w IAM Bonds Fd Div. I	FF	505.57
w IAM Europe Luxe	Ecu	89.52
w IAM Europe du Sud	Ecu	86.39
INTERSELEX GROUP		
d Int. America Sicav	$	18.89
d Int. Belga Sicav	BF	2749.00
d Int. Europa Sicav	LF	6412.00
d Int. Pacific Sicav	$	90.89
d Int. World Distr. Sicav	$	94.55
INVESCO MIM INT'L, POB 271, Jersey		
Tel: 44 534 73114		
d Income Plus Fund	$	2.5050
d Maximum Income Fund	£	1.0000
d Dollar Mngd Curr	$	14.9100
d Dollar Mngd Ptfl	$	2.2150
d Sterling Mngd Ptfl	£	1.7470
d Pioneer Markets	£	3.2560
d UK Growth	£	1.2260
d Gold & Prec. Metals	£	0.8290
d Sterling Mngd Curr	£	17.8260
d Japan Dollar Perf. Fund	$	2.8780
d Jersey Gilt	£	0.1830
d Olympia Global Strat	$	17.1200
d Asia Super Growth Fund	$	12.8500
d Nippon Warrant Fund	$	5.8000
d Asia Tiger Warrant	$	1.5900
d European Warrant	$	2.2400
d Gtd. N.W. 1994	$	8.2000
PREMIER SELECT FUNDS		
d American Growth	$	5.1500
d American Enterprise	$	6.9400
d Asia Tiger Growth	$	5.3800
d Dollar Reserve	$	5.0800
d European Growth	$	4.6900
d European Enterprise	$	4.9800
d Global Emerging Markets	$	5.5200
d Global Growth	$	4.7800
d Nippon Enterprise	$	6.1000
d Nippon Growth	$	4.6100
d North American Warrant	$	4.2300
ITALFORTUNE INTL. FUNDS		
w Class A (Aggr. Growth Ital.)	$	44.12
w Class B (Global Equity)	$	10.55
w Class C (Global Bond)	$	10.71
w Class D (Ecu Bond)	Ecu	10.42
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
d JF ASEAN Trust	$	21.86
d JF Far East Wrnt Tr.	$	9.39
d JF Gibl Conv. Tr.	$	11.08
d JF Hong Kong Trust	$	94.88
d JF Japan Sm. Co Tr.	Y	57638.00
d JF Japan Trust	Y	15361.00
d JF Malaysia Trust	$	8.94
d JF Pacific Inc. Tr.	$	79.90
d JF Thailand Trust	$	11.57
JOHN GOVETT MANT (I.O.M.) LTD		
Tel: 44.624 - 62 94 20		
w Govett Man. Futures	£	12.95
w Govett $ Gear. Curr	$	13.97
JULIUS BAER GROUP		
d Baerbond	SF	930.00
d Conbar	SF	1687.00
d D-Mark Baer Bond Fund	DM	1812.00
d Dollar Baer Bond Fund	$	1186.00
d Emerging Europe Fund	DM	111.30
d Equibaer America	$	2082.00
d Equibaer Europe	SF	1548.00
d Europe Bond Fund	Ecu	113.50
d Liquibaer	$	2054.00
d Multiadvisor Forex Fd	$	93787.00
d SFR - BAER	SF	1085.00
d Stockbar	SF	2100.00
d Swissbar	SF	2144.00
KIDDER, PEABODY		
b Chesapeake Fund Ltd	$	1546.68
b Int'l Guaranteed Fund	$	1043.27
b Stonehenge Ltd	$	1271.69
b The Gbl Asset Alloc Fd Ltd	$	918.98
b The Krieger Curr. Fd Ltd	$	935.08
KLEINWORT BENSON SELECT FUND		
d British Fund	Ecu	2.17
d Emerging Asia Fund	Ecu	1.73
d European Fund	Ecu	1.86
d International	Ecu	1.80
d Japanese Fund	Ecu	1.65
d Korsallis World Fund	FM	11.35
d North American Fund	Ecu	2.30
d Pacific Fund	Ecu	1.72
d Sicav Dollar Bond	$	1.86
d Sicav Intnl Bond	Ecu	1.55
d Sicav Sterling Bond	£	1.95
LATIN AMERICAN MANAGEMENT Co Ltd		
Tel : London 071 628 1234		
w Argentinian Invest Co Sicav	$	25.66
w Brazilian Invest Co Sicav	$	20.10
w Mexican Invest Co Sicav	$	24.69
LIPPO ASIA LIMITED		
w Java Fund	$	6.19
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Deals 41-22-3072050/Inquir. 41-22-3073210		
w Lloyds Int'l Dollar +	$	114.90
w Lloyds Int'l Europe +	SF	191.30
w Lloyds Int'l Growth +	SF	215.30
w Lloyds Int'l Income +	SF	277.00
w Lloyds Int'l N. America +	$	197.30
w Lloyds Int'l Pacific +	SF	169.30
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND Ltd		
m Deutschemark Class	DM	14.98
m Sterling Class	£	4.75
m US Dollar Class	$	7.77
MALABAR CAP MGMT (Bermuda) Ltd		
m Malabar Int'l Fund	$	11.73
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES		
m Mint Limited - Ordinary	$	42.11
m Mint Limited - Income	$	13.95
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue	$	22.20
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1992	$	20.27
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994	$	16.45
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994	$	14.54
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995	$	11.87
m Fpme Mint Gtd Plc	$	111.46
m Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP)	$	105.99
m Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd	$	11.42
m Alubaf Mint Gtd. Fund Ltd	$	108.36
m Athena Diversified Fut	$	9.20
m Athena Guaranteed Fut	$	8.97
d Athena Guaranteed Curr	$	9.53
MERRILL LYNCH		
d Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
d Iberia Portfolio	$	10.05
d Multi-Curr. Bond Ptfl Cl A	$	17.45
d Multi-Curr. Bond Ptfl Cl B	$	17.39
d USA Income Portfolio	$	9.20
d US Federal Securities Fd	$	
d Category A	$	9.65
d Category B	$	10.17
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh A	$	11.37
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh B	$	11.19
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL GLOBAL CURRENCY BOND SERIES		
d Australian Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	A$	14.23
d Category B	A$	14.29
d Canadian Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	C$	11.58
d Category B	C$	11.51
d Deutsche Mark Ptfl		
d Category A	DM	10.70
d Category B	DM	10.72
d Pound Sterling Ptfl		
d Category A	£	12.23
d Category B	£	12.24
d US Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	$	11.92
d Category B	$	11.99
d Yen Portfolio		
d Category A	Y	1070.00
d Category B	Y	1072.00
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL EQUITY CONVERTIBLE SERIES		
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	11.25
d Class B	$	11.87
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL		
d Class A	$	11.67
d Class B	$	11.56
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	9.23
d Class B	$	9.02
EURO EQUITY PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	10.51
d Class B	$	10.41
MULTIMANAGER N.V.		
w American Growth Fd	$	10.60
w European Curr. Bond Fd	Ecu	10.47
w European Growth Fd	Ecu	10.92
m Futures Fd	$	9.84
w Japanese Growth Fd	Y	991.00
w Forex Fund	$	9.59
m Emerging Markets Fd	$	13.75
NIMARBEN		
w Class A	$	229.46
NMB BANK, PO 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam		
w NMB Dutch Fund	Fl	42.40
d NMB Euromix Growth Fd	LF	2235.00
d NMB Real Estate Fund	Fl	37.30
w The Brazil Fund	$	1.4724
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) Ltd		
d Nomura Jakarta Fund	$	7.64
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.		
d Nomura Gulf Fund	$	8.15
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
w Multicurrency	$	25.32
w Dollar medium Term	$	19.50
w Dollar Long Term	$	16.52
w Japanese Yen	Y	3797.00
w Pound Sterling	£	19.41
w Deutsche Mark	DM	13.82
w Dutch Florin	Fl	14.04
w HY Euro Currencies	Ecu	11.98
w Swiss Franc	SF	11.00
w US Dollar Short Term	$	11.29
w HY Euro Curr Divid Pay	Ecu	10.49
w Swiss Multicurrency	SF	13.19
w European Currency	Ecu	16.81
w Belgian Franc	BF	103.56
w Convertible	$	11.68
w French Franc	FF	110.37
w Swiss Multi-Dividend	SF	9.31
w Canadian Dollar	C$	10.43
w Dutch Florin Multi	Fl	12.12
w Swiss Franc Divid Pay	SF	10.26
OLYMPIA Capital Intl. BVI		
c/o OCM, 11 Av. Friedland 75008 PARIS		
Tel: 33-1-45630038 Fax: 33-1-42567007		
w Finsbury Group	$	153.57
w Olympia Securitie SF	SF	146.10
w Olympia Securitie US$	$	97.24
w Winch. Capital	$	102.10
w Winch. Frontier	$	265.55
w Winch. Fut. Olympia Star	$	102.77
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Madison	Ecu	1106.01
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser D	Ecu	1294.12
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser F	Ecu	1303.55
w Winch. Hldg US$	$	14.71
w Winch. Reser. Multi. Gvbd	$	14.82
OPTIMA FUND MANAGEMENT		
6 Front St. Hamilton, Bermuda (809 295-4000)		
w Optima Fund	$	13.81
w Optima Futures Fund	$	9.98
w Optima Short Fund	$	9.70
PARIBAS-GROUP		
d Cortexa International	$	112.21
d Europhenix	Ecu	193.38
d Luxor	$	7.95
d Par US Treas. Bond Cl B	$	148.83
d Parinter Bond Fund	$	14.90
d Parinter Fund	$	219.76
w Parvest Obli-DM A	DM	7206.22
w Parvest Obli-DM B	DM	1445.31
w Parvest Obli-Dollar A	$	1144.72
d Parvest Obli-Dollar B	$	1473.35
d Parvest Obli-Franc A	FF	1403.31
d Parvest Obli-Franc B	FF	1520.96
w Parvest Obli-Gulden A	Fl	966.29
w Parvest Obli-Gulden B	Fl	1216.20
d Parvest Obli-Sterling	£	118.61
w Parvest Obli-Yen A	Y	104980.00
w Parvest Obli-Yen B	Y	127618.00
PERMAL GROUP		
b Drakkar Growth	$	2376.31
b EuroMir (Ecu) Ltd	Ecu	1276.27
b Media Ltd	$	899.74
b Noscal Ltd	$	1651.45
w Updyke Ltd	$	278.92
b Value N.V.	$	2143.88
PICTET & CIE - GROUP		
b Eur. Opportunity (Lux)	Ecu	105.38
b Euroval (Lux)	Ecu	170.53
b Global Value (Lux) Quant	Ecu	124.08
m Intl Small Cap (IOM)	$	307.28
d Pictet Valsuisse (CH)	SF	437.65
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
Rokin 55, 1012kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)		
w Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	28.64
w Asian Selection Fd N.V.	Fl	54.71
w DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	33.80
w Environment Growth Fund	Fl	54.45
w Eur. Growth Fund N.V.	Fl	40.83
w Japan Diversified Fund	$	42.44
w Leveraged Cap Hold	$	420.50
w Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	209.26
PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT		
(212) 332-1032 advisor to :		
d Prism Fut. Fd (EFF)	$	299.82
d Conqueror	$	89.31
d PTJ	$	117.78
d Apex Fund Ltd	$	186.48
d Rainbow	$	121.14
d Emerald Futures Ltd	$	99.80
d Harmonic Futures Ltd	$	95.87
PUTNAM		
d Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	32.49517
w Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Trust	$	19.3180
d Putnam Glob. High Growth	$	13.79
d Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd	$	9.41
d Putnam Int'l Fund	$	12.08
PYRFORD, SWITZ (022) 25 17 25		
w Pyrford Australian	A$	99.25
w Pyrford Int'l	SF	104.80
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
d Robeco	Fl	101.40
d Rolinco	Fl	100.90
d Rorento	Fl	47.90
d Rodamco	Fl	52.80
d RG America Fund	Fl	102.00
d RG Europe Fund	Fl	100.70
d RG Pacific Fund	Fl	100.00
ROTHSCHILD AST. MGT.		
w Tokyo Pacific Hldgs (Sea)	$	152.70
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY		
w RBC British Fund Ltd +	£	5.246
w RBC Canadian Fd Ltd +	C$	13.82
w RBC European Fund +	$	11.68
w RBC Far East & Pac. Fd +	$	37.45
w RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd +	$	13.61
w RBC Int'l Capital Fund +	$	51.81
w RBC Mngd Currency Fd +	$	43.66
w RBC North America Fd +	$	15.99
SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDING		
w Republic (Gnsey) $ Inc Fd	$	10.00
w Republic GAM Fund	$	106.54
w Republic GAM Growth	$	100.17
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
w Equity Int'l Acc	$	13.80
w Equity Int'l Inc	$	11.91
w Equity Global	$	1.31
w Equity Far East	$	2.20
w Equity Gold	$	0.68
w Equity Japan	Y	117.00
w Equity Nordic	$	1.37
w Equity U.K.	£	1.35
w Equity Continental Europe	$	1.26
w Equity Mediterranean	$	0.98
w Equity North America	$	1.57
w Bond Int'l Acc	$	9.88
w Bond Int'l Inc	$	7.82
w High Income Acc	$	1.35
w High Income Inc	$	1.01
w Bond Sweden	SKr	12.85
w Bond DEM	DM	1.01
w Bond Dollar	$	1.15
w Multicurrency	$	1.37
w Enskilda Int'l Bond	$	104.59
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
d Asia Fund	$	379.82
d Btw Category A	$	15.20
d Btw Category B	$	32.93
SOGELUX FUND (SF)		
w SF Bonds A U.S.A.	$	13.52
w SF Bonds B Germany	DM	24.77
w SF Bonds C France	FF	99.31
w SF Bonds D Switz	SF	21.36
w SF Bonds E G.B.	£	9.75
w SF Bonds F Japan	Y	1755.00
w SF Bonds G Europe	Ecu	13.86
w SF Bonds H World Wide	$	13.85
w SF Bonds J Belgium	BF	642.00
w SF Eq. K North America	$	14.31
w SF Eq. L W. Europe	Ecu	13.77
w SF Eq. M Pacific Basin	Y	1414.00
w SF Eq. N France	FF	70.00
w SF Eq. P Growth Countries	$	12.87
w SF Eq. Q Gold Mines	$	10.35
w SF Eq. R World Wide	$	13.43
w SF Short Term S France	FF	134.65
w SF Short Term T Eur.	Ecu	13.24
SOGELUX INDEX FUND (SIF)		
w S.I.F. France Capital	FF	1050.56
w S.I.F. France Distrib	FF	1050.56
w S.I.F. GB Capital	£	122.30
w S.I.F. GB Distrib	£	122.30
w S.I.F. Japan Capital	Y	12337.00
w S.I.F. Japan Distrib	Y	12337.00
w S.I.F. US Capital	$	178.98
w S.I.F. US Distrib	$	178.98
w S.I.F. World Capital	$	136.48
w S.I.F. World Distrib	$	136.48
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.		
w SAM Diversified Inc	$	113.18
w SAM Strategy Inc	$	98.81
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 Bd de la Petrusse, L-2330 Luxembourg		
w Neptune Maritime Fund	$	7.88
b SHB Bond Fund	$	49.34
w Svenska Sel. Fd Amer Sh	$	13.37
w Svenska Sel. Fd Germany	DM	9.25
d Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Bd Sh	$	11.44
w Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Sh	$	49.86
w Svenska Sel. Fd Japan	Y	475.00
d Svenska Sel. Fd Nordic Sh	$	10.97
w Svenska Sel. Fd Pacif Sh	$	4.48
d Svenska Sel. Fd S/T Ass Sh	$	10.66
w Svenska Sel. Fd Swed Bds	SKr	1083.78
SWISS BANK CORP. (Issue Prices)		
d SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1134.00
d SBC Bond Portfolio - C$	C$	101.14
d SBC Bond Portfolio - Ecu	Ecu	108.85
d SBC Bond Portfolio - FF	FF	504.06
d SBC DM Short A/B	DM	1081.73
d SBC Euro Stock	Ecu	165.00
d SBC MMF - £	£	2329.11
d SBC MMF - C$	C$	4056.65
d SBC MMF - DFl	Fl	6088.76
d SBC MMF - Ecu	Ecu	3026.62
d SBC MMF - FF	FF	20315.77
d SBC MMF - Lit	Lit	4070815.00
d SBC MMF - SF	SF	5066.11
d SBC MMF - US - Dollar	$	4628.50
d SBC MMF - Yen	Y	545497.00
d SBC Sfr Bond A	SF	1017.96
d SBC Sfr Bond B	SF	1126.14
d America Valor	$	389.46
d Anglo Valor	£	200.25
d Asia Portfolio	$	350.50
d Convert Bond Selection	SF	94.98
d D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	108.91
d Dollar Bond Selection	$	139.30
d Ecu Bond Selection	Ecu	101.91
d Florin Bond Selection	Fl	113.98
d France Valor	FF	1736.13
d Germania Valor	DM	460.00
d Gold Portfolio	SF	321.45
d Iberia Valor	Pta	48066.00
d Ital Valor	Lit	371249.00
d Japan Valor	Y	27933.00
d Sterling Bond Selection	£	109.82
d Sw. Foreign Bond Selection	SF	102.26
d Swissvalor	SF	368.75
d Universal Bond Selection	SF	79.00
d Universal Fund	SF	118.61
d Yen Bond Selection	Y	10972.00
T. ROWE PRICE ASSOCIATES INC.		
m T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd	$	9.06
TEMPLETON W.WIDE INVESTMENTS		
GROWTH PORTFOLIO		
d Class A-1	$	9.76
d Class A-2	$	10.96
d Class A-3	$	10.33
d Class B-1	$	9.58
d Class B-2	$	10.78
INCOME PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	10.36
d Class B	$	10.30
TERMINVEST Tel : 40.78.92.89		
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units	$	107.22
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd	$	103.75
THORNTON MANAGEMENT Ltd		
d Pacif Invt Fd SA £	£	9.39
d Pacif Invt Fd SA DM	DM	27.37
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA £	£	4.29
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA DM	DM	12.64
d Eastern Crusader Fund	$	7.87
d Thornton Int'l Opp. Fd	$	1.62
d Thornton HK Gateway Fd	$	17.58
d Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	24.79
d Thor. Lttn Dragons Fd Ltd	$	20.42
d Thornton Orient Inc Fd Ltd	$	21.52
d Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	20.15
d Thornton Tiger Fd Ltd	$	29.81
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND		
d Thailand	$	8.22
d Malaysia	$	8.87
d Indonesia	$	6.06
THORNTON TAIWAN FUND		
d Equity Income	$	9.88
d Equity Growth	$	9.89
d Liquidity	$	10.00
UEBERSEEBANK Zurich		
d B - Fund	SF	1015.85
w E - Fund	SF	535.90
d J - Fund	SF	341.94
d M - Distribution	SF	98.93
d M - Fund	SF	1085.31
d UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	10.07
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
d Amca American Shares	SF	44.25
d Bond-Invest	SF	62.50
d Brit-Invest Shares	SF	837.50
d D-Mark-Invest Bonds	DM	191.00
d Dollar-Invest Bonds	$	110.70
d ESPAC Spanish Shares	SF	206.00
d Eurit	SF	147.50
d Fonsa Swiss Shares	SF	208.00
d Francit Shares	SF	204.50
d Germac Shares	SF	236.00
d Globinvest Shares	SF	110.00
d Gold Invest Shares	SF	188.00
d Holland-Invest Shares	SF	248.00
d Itac Shares	SF	197.00
d Japan-Invest Shares	SF	1253.00
d Sima (Stock price)	SF	231.00
d Skandinavien-Invest	SF	248.00
d UBS Money Mkt Invest	$	1056.33
w Yen-Invest Bonds	Y	80031.00
UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
d Universal Can. Equity	C$	10.05
d Universal Pacific	C$	8.80
d Universal American	C$	9.34
d Universal Cdn. Resource	C$	4.14
d Universal Global	C$	6.08
d Canada Guar. Mortgage Fd	C$	15.29
Other Funds		
r Acticroissance	FF	505.21
d Actifinance Int'l	$	1026.14
w Actifutures Ltd	$	957.01
w Actigestion	FF	1189.09
w Activest Int'l	FF	28.86
m Advanced Strategies	$	105.95
w Aquila International Fund	$	264.97
b Ariane	$	4176.10
d Asia Oceania Fund	$	9.32
m Associated Investors Inc	$	806.97
b Atlantic Fund	$	77.76
b Australia Fund	$	18.41
w Balfour Maclaine Series 1	$	917.45
w BDD Inv. Fund-Ecu Bd	Ecu	5724.46
w BEM International	$	6.85
w Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	107.35
m Cal Futures 1999 Fd Ltd	$	25.20
d CB German Index Fund	DM	124.75
w CMI Investment Fund	$	1373.00
d Colbert Croissance	FF	74.22
d Colbert Finances	FF	120807.50
d Colbert Tresor	FF	1220.69
w Convert. Fd Int'l A Certs	$	17.67
w Convert. Fd Int'l B Certs	$	61.29
w Cowen Enterprise Fd N.V.	$	1034.99
w Cumber Int'l N.V.	$	266.47
d D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst	$	25.52
w D.G.C.	$	224.71
w Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	6997.00
d Dreyfus America Fund	$	21.49
w Dumenil Amerique	$	1036.03
w Dumenil Asie Pacifique	$	1036.03
w Dumenil Bonds Plus	$	946.22
w Dumenil Europe	Ecu	1070.02
w Dumenil France	FF	6407.29
w Dumenil Opportunit	$	1036.03
m Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV	$	792.24
w Eqs Overseas Fund Ltd	$	1213.00
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus A	BF	8731.00
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus B	BF	8731.00
d Emi France Ind. Plus A	FF	879.93
d Emi France Ind. Plus B	FF	879.93
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus A	DM	89.75
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus B	DM	89.75
d Emi Spain Ind. Plus A	Pta	10048.00
d Emi Spain Ind. Plus B	Pta	10048.00
d Emi UK Index Plus A	£	108.31
d Emi UK Index Plus B	£	108.31
m Enigma Currency Fd	$	24.72
w Espir. Sto Inv M Ecu Bd Fd	Ecu	102.85
w Espir. Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd	$	9.17
w Esprit Sicav	Ecu	1208.66
d Eurosud	FF	1025.40
d Europe 1992	$	9.89
d Europe Obligations	Ecu	81.85
w F.I.T. Fund FF	FF	124.02
w F.M.P. Portfolio	$	0.5409
w Fairfield Int'l Ltd	$	170.05
w Fairfield Sentry Ltd	$	231.10
w Fairfield Strat. Ltd	$	44.05
m Fatum Fund	$	745.86
w First Eagle Fund	$	40204.89
w First Ecu Ltd	Ecu	90.05
m First Frontier Funds	$	66.29
w FL Trust Switzerland	SF	97.52
d Fonditalia	$	79.29
w Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	156.90
d Force Cash DM Sicav	DM	5355.14
d Force Cash Ecu Sicav	Ecu	2744.33
d Forexfund Limited	$	8.48
w Formula Selection Fd	SF	66.36
d Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	161.35
d Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	48.79
m Gems Progressive Fd Ltd	$	1106.92
w George V Inv. Bond F.	$	21.76
m German Sel. Associates	DM	1759.75
d Green Line France	FF	674.44
m Guaranteed Capital Imm 94	LF	500644.00
w Hasenbichler Com AG	$	1368.00
w Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	373.04
d Hentsch T.F.	SF	10408.00
w Hestia Fund	$	166.72
w Horizon Fund	FF	10843.87
w Ibex Holdings Ltd	SF	194.24
w IFDC Japan Fund	Y	26733.00
r ILA-IGB	$	1.55
r ILA-IGS	$	9.94
w Infinity Fund	$	130.7141
r Int'l Securities Fund	Ecu	27.74
w Interface Fund Ltd	$	159.34
d Interfund SA	$	42.93
w Intermarket Fund	$	487.84
w Intersec SA	$	3727.23
d Investa DWS	DM	74.98
d Investmentor Fund	$	107.33
m J Capel Guaranteed Fund	$	9.95
w Japan Pacific Fund	$	197.89
m Japan Selection Asses	Y	8492.00
w Japan Selection Fund	$	226.00
d JJ Placement	FF	13165.12
w JWH Worldwide Fund	$	8.80
d Kenmar Guaranteed	$	8.82
w Kenmar Int'l - B	$	10282.00
d Kenmar L/C	$	7.66
m Key Hedge Fund Inc	$	113.29
d KML-II H. Yield	$	611.00
w Korea Growth Trust	$	32.16
w LACO International	$	5.69
w Leumi Val. Francaises	FF	1020.21
m London Portfolio G'td. I	$	86.95
m London Portfolio G'td. II	$	8.39
m London Portfolio Services	$	7.76
w Luxfund	$	104.42
m Lynx Sel. Holdings	SF	123.58
w M I Multi-strategy	$	1004.29
w M.Kingdon Offshore. N.V.	$	9.45
m Maritime Fund Int'l Ltd	$	854.19
w Mat Growth ESCF	DM	19.38
w Mat Growth USCF	$	12.45
w Matterhorn Offshore Fd	$	9532.59
m Maverick Limited	$	252942.93
w MBE Japan Fund	LF	2090.00
m MCM Int. Limited	$	166.91
d Mediolanum Selective Fd	$	34.54
w Moore Global Invts. Ltd	$	2168.41
d NCA Fund	$	10.24
d New Millennium Fut. Ltd	$	893.11
w Nippon Fund	$	109.08
d NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	11.58
m NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	189.37
m NMT Citadel Bond	SF	120.52
m NMT Nostec Portfolio	$	140.75
d Nomura-Cap Int'l Eq Fd	$	14.14
w Noveurope	Ecu	2877.28
m NSM Invest. Ltd. Senso 5H	$	10.22
m NSM Invest. Ltd. Tetryx 5H	SF	10.07
m NSP F.I.T. Ltd	$	10.49
m Oppenheimer U.S. Arb	$	136.19
w Optimum Fund	$	1507.09
m Overlook Performance	$	1592.74
d Pacific Nies Fund	$	6.45
d PAM Futures Trad	$	360.56
m Pan European Futures Ltd	$	4453.75
m PAN International Ltd	$	101.7083
w Pancurri Inc	$	163.72
m Paragon Fund Limited	$	10.35
w Plurigestion	FF	97.85
w Plurivest International	FF	110.55
d Precision Fund Ltd	$	77.70
d Premier Futures Ltd	$	1046.96
d Profirent S.A.	DM	1112.57
w Prosp. I.H. Inc. P.F.	$	3.71
w Puget-Mahe Barclays Pac	$	162.91
w Pulsar LDC Debt Fd	$	128.7362
w Quantum Fund N.V.	$	17721.45
m Quark Int'l Trad Prog	$	9879.007
w Quasar Fund N.V.	$	115.64
d SAGA Court Terme	FF	1277.82
d SAGA France	FF	458.96
d SAGA Long T. Capital	FF	1179.47
d SAGA Perspectives	FF	1072.79
d SAGA Premiere	FF	1262.72
w Sailor's Int'l Equity	Ecu	1022.60
w Sailor's Int'l Fixed	Ecu	1032.60
w Samurai Portfolio	SF	278.90
d Sanyo Kle. Spain Fd	$	10.05
d Sarakreek Holding N.V.	$	17.50
d Saturn Fund	$	1081.56
d SCI / Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	17.86
m Scimitar Guar. Curr Fd	$	9.54
m Scimitar Guaranteed	$	8.32
w Securefund 2000 Ltd	$	5.25
m SLH Guar. F.F.1	$	1148.67
w SP International SA	$	7268.86
m Sussex McGarr	$	1667.00
w Techno Growth fund	SF	51.98
d Templeton Global Inc	$	9.40
w The Jaguar Fund N.V.	$	293.75
d The Petrus Fund Ltd	$	1.07
w Thema M-M Futures	$	915.83
m TIIC (OTC) Jap. Fd Sicav	$	11.74
m Tokyo (OTC) Fund Sicav	$	9.04
w Transpacific Fund	Y	24019.00
d Tudor B.V.I. Futures Ltd	$	8736.52
d Turquoise Fund	$	194.05
m Tweedy Browne (UK) n.v.	$	1401.83
m Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl A	$	3879.01
m Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl B	$	1769.94
d Uni Bond Fund	Ecu	1756.39
r Uni Capital Fund	Ecu	1349.07
d Unico Equity Fund	DM	62.94
d Unico Inv. Fund	DM	71.89
m Unitrod FF	FF	11518.77
m Unitrod SF	SF	1130.96
m Unitrod US$	$	1108.86
d Univers Bonds	DM	150.81
w Ursus Int'l Ltd	$	7647.00
w Vanderbilt Assets	$	16.77
m Victor Futures Fund	$	199.78
w Wilier Asian Fund	$	10.33
w Willerbond Capital	$	15.09
d Win Global Fd Bd Ptfl	Ecu	107.13
d Win Global Fd Eq Ptfl	Ecu	109.51
d Win Global Fd Res. Ptfl	SF	208.53
d World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	12.31
w Worldwide Securities	$	42.26
w Worldwide Special	$	895.64
m Zweig Int'l Ltd S/S	$	13093.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SG$ - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; -@ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ Paris exchange; ++ Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

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SPORTS

Clutch Homer Puts Dodgers Out Front

The Associated Press

When Tom Lasorda decided to use Eddie Murray as a pinch-hitter with two out, two runners on base and the Dodgers trailing the Cardinals, 3-0, in the seventh inning, Murray almost did not make it to the plate in Dodger Stadium.

"Eddie was in the clubhouse with a heat pad on his sore ankle," Lasorda said after the Dodgers' 8-3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

victory over St. Louis on Wednesday night gave them sole possession of first place in the National League West.

"Bill Russell ran up after him and Eddie made it just on time," Lasorda said, referring to one of his coaches.

Murray, hitting for Tim Belcher, went to a 3-2 count with Rheal Cormier, a St. Louis rookie, then hit a game-tying homer. The Dodgers broke the game open with a five-run eighth inning to move one game ahead in the West.

Mike Sharperson, whose two-out single started the three-run seventh, then touched off the five-run outbreak with an RBI single for a 4-3 lead in the eighth.

The Dodgers, who fell two games behind Atlanta last week after leading the division for most of the season, had been tied with the Braves since Sunday. Los Angeles has won five of its last six games.

Murray, who did not start the game because of a mildly bruised left ankle, brought the Dodgers back from a 3-0 deficit with his fourth homer in five games.

Expos 8, Braves 4: Atlanta lost for the fourth time in five games as Marquis Grissom snapped a seventh-inning tie with a two-run single to lift Montreal at home.

The Expos, who had rallied with three runs in the sixth inning, scored twice in the bottom of the seventh after the Braves tied it in the top of the inning.

Pirates 8, Giants 3: John Smiley won his 17th game, and Steve Buechele and Andy Van Slyke homered as Pittsburgh swept three games in San Francisco.

Smiley joined Tom Glavine of the Braves as the NL's only 17-game winners.

Reds 5, Phillies 1: Randy Myers gave up four hits and struck out eight in eight innings to lead Cincinnati in Philadelphia.

Paul O'Neill singled in two runs in the first inning off Tommy Greene for Cincinnati.

Astros 8, Mets 3: Jeff Bagwell and Craig Biggio homered as Houston won in New York despite two home runs by Howard Johnson, who leads the league with 31.

Johnson has five homers in his last five games.

Padres 5, Cubs 1: Darrin Jackson went three for three and scored twice in San Diego. Dennis Rasmussen and Mike Maddux combined on a six-hitter for the Padres.

Gooden Is Out, Faces Surgery

By Joe Sexton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dwight Gooden will not pitch again this season, and the marquee right-hander for the New York Mets is facing the prospect of major surgery to repair his damaged right shoulder.

Gooden said the organization's medical consultants had told him that the surgery, if required, would not imperil his career. But there remains the chance that the brilliant 26-year-old right-hander with the 132-53 record, intimidating fastball and multimillion-dollar contract will never again be the same pitcher.

Surgery for pitchers is invariably a risky enterprise, and baseball history is full of examples of pitchers whose careers were ended or radically reshaped by trips to the operating room.

General Manager Frank Cashen said an arthro-CAT scan performed on Gooden's pitching shoulder had showed "a slight pulling away" of the anterior capsule from the shoulder socket.

Cashen said that as a result, Gooden would undergo an arthroscope procedure on Saturday. Depending on results, he could either be treated with rest and exercise or what Cashen called "constructive surgery."

Rod Lankey Jr./Agence France-Presse

The Pirates' Orlando Merced scored when catcher Steve Decker of the Giants couldn't apply the tag.

3 Jays' Swings Get Job Done

By Mark Maske
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Bob Milacki said he had an insurmountable feeling, as if he could send any of his pitches whizzing past any Toronto Blue Jay batter whenever he pleased. Even that, however, is not enough to win a ballgame for the Baltimore Orioles these days.

Milacki was mostly masterful in putting the clamps on the Blue Jays for eight innings, but he was done in by circumstances beyond his control. Call it the Curse of the 1991 Orioles, in which virtually every positive is accompanied by a handful of negatives. Milacki was stingy, but the Toronto starter, Todd Stottlemyre, was even better, and the Blue Jays eased to a 3-1 victory in front of 50,303 in the SkyDome.

This was a getaway night for both teams, and the two starting pitchers made certain that they got away quickly. The Orioles managed just four hits; the Blue Jays got six, and everyone was back in the clubhouse packing bags after just 2 hours 1 minute of play. Baltimore advanced only one runner as far as second base against Stottlemyre and a reliever, Duane Ward, and only three of the night's swings of the bat really mattered.

Two of them resulted in Toronto home runs, from Joe Carter and Candy Maldonado, and the third — by John Olerud — produced a popup that the Oriole left fielder, Joe Orsulak, played into a run-scoring double. And that was enough for the Orioles to finish their stretch of 12 games against first-place teams Minnesota and Toronto with only four victories, and enough for the Blue Jays to increase their lead in the American League East to three games over the Detroit Tigers.

"There's no doubt that's the best stuff I've had this year," said Milacki, who has six innings' worth of a four-man no-hitter to his credit this season.

Milacki threw 71 of his 101 pitches for strikes, displaying what Manager John Oates insisted was the best curveball he has ever seen the third-year right-hander throw.

Stottlemyre, meanwhile, continued his mastery over the Orioles by handcuffing them deftly for seven innings — permitting four hits, two walks and one run, courtesy of Chito Martinez's seventh-inning RBI single. He faced only 25 batters, four over the minimum for that duration.

Stottlemyre is 3-0 against Baltimore this season, having given up three runs over 22 innings in his three

AMERICAN LEAGUE

starts. For his Orioles-bashing career, he is 5-0 with a minuscule 1.31 ERA in seven games. Said Oates: "It seems like all he has to do is throw his glove out there and he gets us out."

Red Sox 2, Angels 0: Joe Hesketh shut out the Angels for 5⅔ innings, Jeff Reardon earned his team-record 34th save and Wade Boggs homered in Boston.

White Sox 4, Royals 1: Alex Fernandez ended his four-game losing streak with the effort in Chicago.

Bo Jackson lined out as a pinch hitter, making him zero for eight, all against Kansas City, since returning to the majors.

Brewers 2, Athletics 0: Bill Wegman stopped Oakland on four hits for eight innings and struck out a major league career-high 10 as the Brewers won at home. Greg Vaughn hit his 23d home run.

Indians 8, Twins 4: Albert Belle drove in five runs in Minneapolis with a homer and double, and the Twins lost a game off their AL West lead by letting the majors' worst team, the Indians, rally to win.

Yankees 3, Rangers 2: The Yankees ended their 15-game losing streak in Arlington Stadium as Steve Sax went four for five with a home run and two doubles.

Texas had not lost at home to New York since May 4, 1989. The Rangers' winning streak was their longest home winning streak in history over one team.

For Maris, The Asterisk Is Erased

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Thirty years after he hit 61 home runs, Roger Maris gained recognition as the holder of baseball's official home run record. But Andy Hawkins lost a no-hitter he pitched a year ago.

The major leagues' committee for statistical accuracy, chaired by Commissioner Fay Vincent, acted on the homer record and the definition of a no-hitter on Wednesday.

Curiously, in dealing with the home run record, the eight-man committee acted on a matter that had been decided precisely the same way 23 years ago by another major league committee.

When Maris was en route to hitting 61 homers in 1961, Ford Frick, then the commissioner, ruled that he had to break Babe Ruth's record of 60 homers in no more than 154 games, the length of the schedule in Ruth's era, for Maris to be recognized as the new record holder. The season grew to 162 games in 1961.

Because Maris didn't make it within the designated game limit, his name was listed in the various record books with the notation that he hit 61 home runs in a 162-game season. Vincent wanted to eliminate that notation, and the committee voted to do that.

But in 1968, the special baseball records committee ruled, according to the Macmillan baseball encyclopedia, that "for all-time single season records, no asterisk or official sign shall be used to indicate the number of games scheduled." In other words, the action of the commissioner's committee on Wednesday appeared to be superfluous.

The committee's action on no-hitters was another matter. It defined a no-hit game as "one in which a pitcher or pitchers complete a game of nine innings or more without allowing a hit."

Rain-shortened games or others in the Hawkins category of fewer than nine innings will be considered "notable achievements."

Hawkins allowed no hits in a game the Yankees lost to the Chicago White Sox July 1, 1990, but he pitched eight innings because the White Sox, playing at home and leading, did not bat in the ninth.

Hawkins had one of a record nine no-hitters recorded last season, but retroactively the number is reduced to seven.

SIDELINES

German Sport Officials Aided Police

BERLIN (AFP) — Most sports administrators and many coaches and sports doctors in former East Germany worked for the Stasi secret police, the ex-president of the country's winter sports federation said Thursday.

Martin Kilian, who now is vice president of the German Sports Federation, admitted in a radio interview that he had not always "protected" his athletes from the secret police.

Administrators, athletes and doctors agreed to cooperate with the Stasi mainly because the state security forces granted the permits needed to travel abroad, Kilian said.

South African Gymnasts to Compete

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — After an absence of three decades, South Africa will return to the world sporting stage when its five-member team competes in the World Gymnastics Championships.

The way was cleared for South Africa's return when the International Gymnastics Federation's executive committee voted late Wednesday to allow the athletes to take part in the meet, which begins Saturday.

South Africa was re-admitted to the International Olympic Committee in July, following the abolition of its apartheid system.

Tyson Says He Will Fight, Regardless

NEW YORK (UPI) — Mike Tyson said even if he is indicted on rape charges, he will have no problems concentrating on his Nov. 8 challenge against heavyweight champion Evander Holyfield.

Promoters, in a news conference Wednesday, insisted the Nov. 8 fight will go on as planned in Las Vegas, regardless of whether the Indianapolis grand jury investigating Tyson comes up with an indictment.

"Only if I die," Tyson said when asked if he would be distracted by a possible conviction and jail sentence. "It's no problem, trust me."

Tyson said "People want to know, 'Why's he allowed to fight? I'm allowed to fight because, basically, this fight is nothing without me."

Swiss Skier Hangl Is Retiring

GENEVA (AP) — Swiss skier Martin Hangl, a former world champion in the super-giant slalom, has announced his retirement from the professional circuit, newspapers reported Thursday.

Nagging knee problems forced Hangl, 29, to drop plans to compete in the upcoming season, which includes the 1992 Winter Olympics.

Hangl won the Super-G gold medal at the 1989 world championships.

For the Record

Film director Franco Zeffirelli has resigned from the board of first division soccer club Fiorentina after making inflammatory remarks about rival Juventus, Italian sports dailies reported Thursday. Zeffirelli caused a furor this week in Italy with an interview in which he appeared to condone Fiorentina fans' taunting of Juventus supporters over the Heysel stadium disaster in which 39 people died. *(Reuters)*

Hansel, winner of the Preakness and Belmont Stakes, will stand at stud at Shaikh Maktoum al Maktoum's Gainsborough Farm in Lexington, Kentucky, beginning in 1992. *(AP)*

Robert Helmick, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee since 1985, has informed his fellow officers that while president he has served as a paid consultant to several sports companies with at least indirect ties to the Olympic committee. Those organizations include the Turner Broadcasting System, a cable network heavily involved in the Goodwill Games. A fellow USOC officer, Chuck Foster, said Wednesday the arrangements would be "an embarrassment to the USOC." *(NYT)*

Willie Clark, at 69 the oldest active jockey in the United States, will retire this week after 45 years of riding. Clark said he will hang up his silks in Charles Town, West Virginia, after 10,630 races, hundreds of spills and fractures of "almost every bone in my body, except my left arm." *(AP)*

Quotable

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada on Eric Lindros's stalled contract negotiations with the NHL Quebec Nordiques and Lindros's threat to return to the Oshawa Generals of the Ontario Hockey League: "If he's made the choice of Oshawa over Québec City, well, God bless him."

BOOKS

OUT OF THIS WORLD: Otherworldly Journeys From Gilgamesh to Albert Einstein

By I. P. Couliano. 287 pages. $15. Shambhala Publications, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02115.

Reviewed by John Crowley

"OUT of This World" takes seriously the long history of human travel to worlds other than the common one around us: the worlds we enter after death, the worlds we have come from to reach this one, the worlds above us in the surrounding space or below us where the dead are laid. The late Ioan Couliano does not endorse such journeys in a simple way, but he sees something central to life in them, a metaphorical power to astonish and instruct that must be accounted for.

Modern people (who are a class, though not the only class, of people alive today) tend to have a lot of trouble with metaphor, trouble that premodern people did not seem to have. When Hamlet (a modern man) tells Horatio that he sees his father, and Horatio asks how, and Hamlet answers that he sees him with the mind's eye, he is making a distinction that has not always and everywhere been made, especially by people talking about ghosts, spiritual visitors and soul journeys.

One of the remarkable effects that Couliano achieves is to allow us moderns to grasp in what sense peoples in many places and times have traveled to other worlds. In the hundreds of instances Couliano has marshaled for display people undergo trances, take drugs, perform ecstatic dance, visit sacred sites, meditate on poetic conceits, suffer illness, have dreams, or use some combination of these means, and for them it is as if they moved for a time in an actual other dimension.

Is the reality of other worlds only in the mind of the explorer? Then it must be explained how such strange spaces come to be "in" the mind, and how it is we can go to and return from them. Do visionaries depart from this common solid daylit world we all share and travel into imaginary worlds? Then it must be shown that "we" all do indeed share a common world with commonly accepted properties.

We do not — and Couliano was as personally aware of it as is possible for a modern man to be. He grew up in the Romania of the Ceausescus, in the years when that false world was buckled onto whatever of the real any thinking Romanian could apprehend. He escaped in early manhood, and entered into the other worlds known to émigrés, where the fabric of reality — the language, that is, that creates reality — has been swapped for a fabric of a different sort. At length he became a Dutch citizen and a world-class scholar, *docteur d'état* of the Sorbonne.

When reading his earlier book "Eros and Magic in the Renaissance" (University of Chicago Press, 1987), I assumed he was an emeritus distilling a lifetime's study. When I met him he turned out to be absurdly young — 40, I suppose — and a man of the most welcoming, the most generous, the happiest spirit imaginable.

I was wrong to think he had escaped his own history, though. He had not desired to. He was a corrosive critic of the old regime; he published articles and regular columns in émigré papers and was a frequent speaker on BBC international radio.

I only learned all this after May 21 of this year. For on that day Ioan Couliano was shot to death in the men's room of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, where he taught. No weapon and no suspect have been found, but everyone connected to the case now believes that he was assassinated on orders from Romania for his political activities.

In his last column he wrote to his fellow Romanians: "Mankind has not yet found a remedy against death. Miracles though exist. Daring to form an idea leads to life . . . Death is saying no to life and life is saying no to Death. Have the courage to say NO and you will rise on the third day."

Though I had known him so slightly, the news of his death came as an almost insupportable sudden severance, like an amputation. For the first time in my life I found myself wishing that there might really be a world after death.

John Crowley, the author of the novel "Little, Big," and other books, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ZIA MAHMOOD of New York, has probably played with more top-ranked players than anyone else in the world. He finished fourth in the Life Masters with some help from a remarkable decision on the diagramed deal by his partner, Hugh Ross of Oakland, California.

After a no-trump opening, Ross responded two diamonds, a transfer showing heart length. West thought he could show his diamond length by doubling the artificial response, but the sequel demonstrated that he was wrong.

North's pass suggested that he had only two hearts and therefore at least three diamonds. Ross decided that he would be able to make eight tricks in high cards and redoubled, deliberately choosing to play in a likely 2-3 fit.

West led a club, and South won in his hand and saw that he needed to draw trumps — not something one usually does with weak trumps, but he was in full control in the other suits. He led a diamond, and when West played low put up the queen in dummy. He continued trumps at every opportunity, and all the defense could take was four trump tricks.

That meant an overtrick, and the rare score of 1,160 for North-South. West would have scored one more trick by putting up his diamond king on the second trick and persevering with clubs. That would eventually have promoted East's trump jack, but South would still have had a top score for collecting 760.

NORTH
♠ K Q 6 3
♥ K 5
♦ Q 10 4
♣ K J 10 7

WEST (D)
♠ J 5
♥ 10 7
♦ A K 9 7 2
♣ 8 6 4 2

EAST
♠ 9 8 7 2
♥ 9 8 3 2
♦ J 8 6 5
♣ Q 5

SOUTH
♠ A 10 4
♥ A Q J 8 4
♦ 8 3
♣ A 9 3

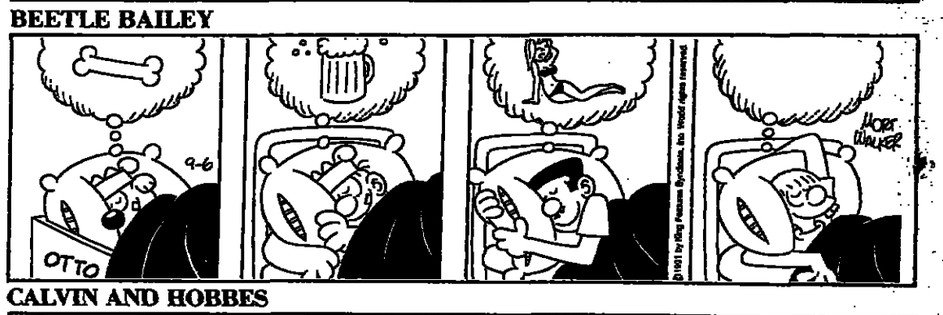
North and South were vulnerable
The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♦
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Redbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club two.

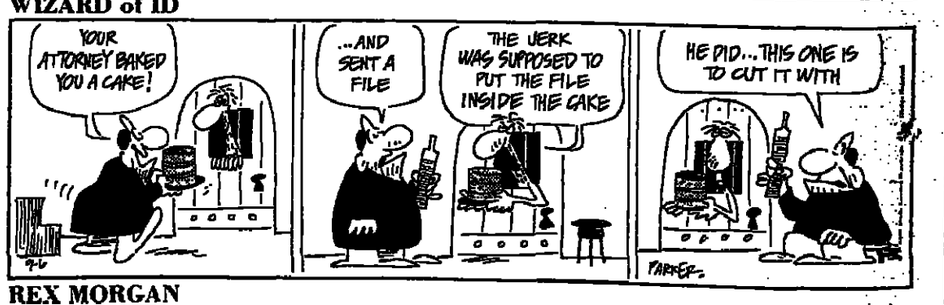
PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GAADE
ATING
TREVIN
STEACK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AMITY VIGIL FOSSIL REBUKE
Answer: These days, boarding a plane can be this kind of a business — "FRISKY"

BLONDIE

SPORTS

Malcolm Clarke/The Associated Press

Stefan Edberg made it look more difficult than it was in his quarterfinal victory over Javier Sánchez. Edberg won in straight sets.

Courier's Serve Stops Sampras

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Jim Courier, the French Open champion, reached the semifinals of the U.S. Open on Thursday by defeating defending champion Pete Sampras, 6-2, 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (7-5).

Courier, wearing his trademark white baseball cap, wore down his old friend with 100-mile per hour (160-kilometer per hour) serves that produced 14 aces for him. Sampras and Courier grew up playing junior tennis together and until last year played as a doubles team.

The elimination of the sixth-seeded Sampras, who was the youngest men's champion in Open in history when he won the title at age 19 last year, leaves the tournament without either of its defending champions. Gabriela Sabatini, the 1990 women's champion, was beaten in the quarterfinals by Jennifer Capriati.

Courier, seeded fourth, held serve throughout and faced only one break point from Sampras in the two-hour 55-minute match.

"I didn't play very well but he did," said Sampras. "It was not to be today."

Courier's victory meant that there would be an entirely different cast for this year's final four, as Sampras followed Boris Becker, Andre Agassi and John McEnroe in defeat.

It was Courier's first triumph over Sampras after three defeats and continued his strong run this year at the Grand Slams.

Courier, 21, had a five-set loss to Stefan Edberg in the round of 16 at the Australian Open, won the French and got to the quarterfinals at Wimbledon before losing to eventual champion Michael Stich.

Thursday, Courier made Sampras look slow and awkward as he held serve with ease and sent Sampras chasing his bullet groundstrokes from corner to corner.

The defeat ended a disappointing season for Sampras, who last year won this tournament with his own blistering serve. He followed that by winning the inaugural Grand Slam Cup to pocket $2 million, skipped the Australian Open and was beaten in the second round at both the French and Wimbledon championships.

Courier has not dropped a set in this tournament. In the semifinals on Saturday, he will play the winner of a quarterfinal between Jimmy Connors and Paul Haarhuis, contested Thursday night.

Also scheduled later Thursday was the conclusion of a match between No. 5 Ivan Lendl and No. 3 Michael Stich, which was suspended by rain after they split the first two sets Wednesday night with Stich leading by 4-3 in the third.

Stich was up a break and serving at 40-15 when the second stoppage of the match occurred Wednesday night, about 35 minutes after play had resumed following the first delay of an hour and a half.

Stich, who squandered four break point chances in the first set, double faulted in the fourth game of the match to give Lendl the break he needed to take the opening set.

The Wimbledon champion, who has served up more aces on the men's tour than any other player, got his service game in gear in the second set, losing only six points as he leveled the match.

A mis-hit backhand by Lendl that flew high past the baseline gave Stich a service break in the seventh game of the third set for his 4-3 lead. *(AP, Reuters)*

■ *Earlier, Robin Finn of The New York Times reported:*

It was not a good day for the Sánchez clan. Second-seeded Stefan Edberg crept around the net like a famished panther on Wednesday and made mincemeat of the steady but unspectacular ground strokes of unseeded Javier Sánchez of Spain, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

"When he comes in, I can do nothing," said Sánchez, who suffered through an experience similar to that of his sister, Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, against Martina Navratilova, when it came to vanquishing the opponent's volley.

Sánchez Vicario was beaten by Navratilova, who said she did it "Jimmy's way"; she attacked and never looked back.

"I just kept coming in," she said. "I saw Jimmy doing it over the course of five sets, and I thought if he can keep it up for that long, then I can do it for half that time, and I think I wore her down.

"I figured if he could do it at 39, I can do it at 34," she added after her 6-7 (6-8, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2 victory. "I'm a spring chicken next to him.

"How do you know that it's the end of your prime, or that you've even approached it? I think obviously you lose a little bit when you get older, but you gain in others, the intangibles."

Divergent Prose on the Cons of Connors: Have the Decades Made a Difference?

Yes, He Has Changed

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — You could hardly hear yourself scream. The crowd chanted, begging the brave veteran to beat the young star. The hero played to the throng, stirring them up, then stalling before crucial points to get his wind and let the pressure build on his foe. Few crowds have ever cheered more loudly for a winner or jeered a loser any worse than they booed Jimmy Connors that day in 1975 when Manuel Orantes cut off the tennis punk's ears and tail.

There may never have been a center court eruption at the U.S. Open as visceral as the one for Orantes at Forest Hills — until the skies started splitting for Connors in the past week.

The way Americans cheered Jack Nicklaus at the Masters, Willie Shoemaker in the Kentucky Derby, George Foreman against Evander Holyfield and Nolan Ryan every time he pitches a no-hitter — that's how we're cheering the 39-year-old Connors now. But should we?

To what degree has Connors changed? To what degree have we simply learned to appreciate him more? And to what degree is it okay for Connors, or anybody, to camouflage his flaws and manipulate his image if nobody's hurt?

Most tennis fans despised Connors in the '70s. Connors was greedy, arrogant and obscene. And those are merely the adjectives that Connors's lovers couldn't contest.

It takes years to rehabilitate a reputation. Now, the process is complete. About 10 years ago, people began rediscovering Connors. Ivan Lendl helped. Twice, in the U.S. Open in 1982 and '83, Lendl quit in the finals against Connors. Lendl's obvious lack of effort, in the face of Connors's will to win, highlighted everything inspiring about Connors as a competitor.

And Connors, to his credit, started wising up. Maybe it was marriage and children. Maybe it was "dropping" to No. 2 or 3 and feeling his age. Maybe it was the rush of being loved after so many years of being disliked. All athletes seek an accommodation with age — both in their style of play and in the way they are seen by the public. Many a star has been happier at the end as a role player than he ever was as the head honcho. Since he couldn't be the Brash Upstart or even the King of the Hill, he decided he'd better latch onto the Beloved Veteran role.

The more he milked it, the better he liked it. Over the years, his face seems to have grown into the role. Instead of lean-and-hungry, he's got the start of a double chin. The eyes that used to look beady now have a mischief of wrinkles around them and the self-doubt of a past-my-prime athlete inside them.

Is it good luck or bad for isolated parts of our nature to become symbols of our whole self? In his 20s, Connors was often held up as an emblem of callow youth. It was also his misfortune that one part came to stand for all of him.

Now, Connors gets to be a symbol again. Of a person growing with age and finding a better final place. Of willpower holding out, simply for dignity's sake, long after talent has started to wane. Of a crafty man, bashed roundly by the media and public in his youth, learning how to turn the tables and win the end game.

No, Just Check the Tape

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It has long been my contention that the fans at home often see more of a sports event than the people in the stadium do. This was certainly true on Monday, when people watching U.S. television knew that Jimmy Connors had lapsed over the line of acceptability, helped by the officials.

The tennis was superb, with a 39-year-old athlete teaching us to leap with enthusiasm the way Zorba the Greek taught people to dance.

The bullying of the umpire was normal for Connors: isolating the umpire in the chair as an enemy of 20,000 fans, helping Connors win a five-set match against Aaron Krickstein.

Mysteriously, the line officials and the chair umpire and the referee and the supervisor all seemed to miss Connors' jabbing his finger at the umpire, David Littlefield, calling names like "abortion," and snarling, "Get out of the chair, you bum."

Littlefield may have been correct in not warning Connors and penalizing him during the match, judging that it would have only inflamed matters.

But somebody could have done what Wimbledon officials did to John McEnroe for cursing a female line official this year. They reviewed a television tape, picked up the audible curses, and issued a report with the curses in capital letters, and fined McEnroe $10,000.

Why did nobody drop a piece of paper on Jimbo? Was it because he is the darling of every television camera in the joint, because he is good showbiz?

The question of why Connors was not penalized was put to Thomas C. Barnes, the chief umpire of the tournament, who said: "It is our policy that the officials have to report any code violation after the match. They did not, so it is a non-issue."

The part I don't get is the copping of a plea. The whining. Connors became infuriated when Littlefield, overruled a call (and, frankly, the replay showed the umpire was wrong).

But Connors's argument was "I'm playing my butt off at 39 years old," which is getting a bit self-involved.

By that logic, the umpire should have deliberated: "Hmmm, that ball sure looked out to me. But, golly gee, the old geezer is playing his heart out. I know how my knees feel when I play three sets at the club back home. Fifteen years between them. Aw, what the heck. Let 'em play."

Yes, Connors did think the umpire should have given him a birthday present. This is part of Connors's need to win, a drive as naked as any of the primates strutting their stuff in the nearest zoo.

Jimbo still needs a place in the world where there is no need to share anything, where self-centeredness is a virtue. By the fifth set, Connors had claimed every corner of Flushing Meadows, the way dogs stake out their turf.

Poor Krickstein could only look on in awe, the way Fast Eddie (Paul Newman) did in "The Hustler" when Minnesota Fats (Jackie Gleason) came out freshly showered, freshly shaved, in a clean suit, for their final round of pool, and everybody knew Fast Eddie was finished.

At Notre Dame These Days, Dome Is Truly Golden

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

SOUTH BEND, Indiana — There is much to cheer, cheer at old Notre Dame these days, what with a young football team already ranked in the top 10, a basketball program ready to rebound to national respectability under a new coach, and an athletic department that continues to operate at a profit and expand its programs in an era when most schools are slashing budgets and eliminating teams.

When Notre Dame opens its football season Saturday with a home game against Indiana, there will be 59,075 in the stands — the 95th straight sellout at Notre Dame Stadium — with millions more watching on NBC in the first of 30 home games that will be covered through 1995 by the school's exclusive five-year, $38 million-plus television contract.

That deal, announced on Feb. 5, 1990, touched off a searing storm of criticism, particularly from Notre Dame's fellow members in the 63-school College Football Association (CFA), which had negotiated its own network and cable contracts ($210 million from ABC and $140 million with ESPN) and assumed Notre Dame would go along to get along.

Bob Frederick, athletic director at the University of Kansas, was so incensed he canceled his school's home-and-home basketball series with Notre Dame in 1992 and 1993. "I would do the same thing today I did then," he said last week. "We felt that because of who they were, they had an obligation to college football to stay with the CFA package. They were in all our negotiations with the networks, and then they just took off on their own. I didn't think it was right then, I don't think it's right now."

Notre Dame's decision forced a renegotiation of the CFA's deals with ABC and ESPN, Chuck Neinas, executive director of the CFA, says the renegotiations downgraded the contracts by about $50 million. Notre Dame would have received $20 million from the original ABC-ESPN agreement, leaving a $30 million net loss to the rest of the CFA schools.

"We recognized there would be some negative reaction," said the Rev. E. William Beauchamp, Notre Dame's executive vice president who was on the CFA's board of directors when negotiations on the television package were going on. "But we were not expecting to be accused of things that were untrue — the suggestion that while I was involved in negotiations for the CFA that we were dealing behind their backs with NBC . . . I completely filled in the CFA board step by step on how this happened, and everyone I've talked to fully understood why we did it and knew we had every right to do it. We did nothing wrong, or unethical.

"During the negotiations with ABC, I had also voiced some reservations with other members of the (CFA) television committee as to what it would mean to have the package all on one network. ABC was going to do a lot of regionalization with double- and tripleheaders. That might not be a problem for other schools. It is with Notre Dame."

Those were precisely the reservations Notre Dame Athletic Director Dick Rosenthal happened to mention to NBC executives one day in New York a few weeks after the CFA deal had been announced. Rosenthal had gone to watch a Notre Dame-Rutgers basketball game, and was paying what he described as a "courtesy call" to NBC Sports executives when the CFA football contract came up.

■ The Magic Words

No one will say so publicly, but Notre Dame officials had been grumbling about the CFA TV deals for a while. Notre Dame clearly was a jewel in the CFA football crown, yet often felt taken for granted. Regionalization of televised games was particularly abhorrent.

"We talked about basketball, then talked for a while about football and what the shape of the new CFA deal would mean for Notre Dame," said Ken Schanzer, executive vice president of NBC Sports, last fall, not long after the deal was announced. Shortly after Rosenthal left, Schanzer walked into the office of NBC Sports President Dick Ebersol.

"I don't know whether it's possible or not, but something in me tells me we might be able to make some magic here," Schanzer said he told Ebersol. "He said, 'If you feel like that, go forward. See what you can do.' "

Schanzer soon called Rosenthal and asked him if he would seriously entertain the possibility of splitting off from the CFA. He also asked if there would be legal ramifications. Rosenthal told Schanzer that Notre Dame had never signed the CFA agreement. Within a week, talks began; within three weeks, the deal was done.

"Notre Dame is the single national institution with a national football team," Schanzer said. "That's just a reality. . . . A lot of people in television have thought about what it would be like if you could simply do Notre Dame. That thought was not original with me."

In 1951, five Notre Dame games were televised on the old Dumont Network. The package earned the school $55,000. Some athletic officials thought television would kill the live gate. Others wanted a piece of the tasty new pie. The NCAA soon moved into the picture, in part because many members were convinced that Notre Dame would monopolize the airwaves unless the NCAA negotiated a package for all its schools. Notre Dame decided not to fight it, and in 1952 began appearing on national telecasts in the NCAA package on a regular basis.

"There's no question that the NCAA TV committee was formed in 1952 to stop Notre Dame," said Beano Cook, an ESPN college football analyst who's followed the sport most of his life. "Two schools were opposed to the TV contract-Notre Dame and Penn, which had a big-time program. The other schools said fine, if you feel that way, play each other 10 times a year. Once Notre Dame signed on, it worked."

It's never stopped working. Four of the five highest-rated regular season games in the history of television involved Notre Dame, including the all-time leader, a 21-21 tie against Southern Cal in 1968.

■ The Foundation Rock

There are reasons for this, going back to the 1920s, when the coach was Knute Rockne. Rockne's teams lost only 12 games in 13 seasons, and football profits in the 1920s and '30s helped build many of the gothic classroom buildings and dormitories (not to mention Notre Dame Stadium in 1930) still in use on the sprawling, tree-lined campus.

As an independent, Notre Dame always has played one of the toughest schedules in the country (seven of 11 opponents were in bowls a year ago), yet has the highest winning percentage of any school in America-692-206-40 (75.9 percent). The Irish have won eight national championships since 1936, with seven Heisman Trophy winners. And they are equally proud of winning the CFA's Academic Achievement Award, with a 92 percent graduation rate in 1991.

There was a blemish last week, when starting quarterback Rick Mirer and linebacker Demetrius DuBose were arrested and charged with public intoxication and disorderly conduct at a party. They reportedly were disciplined by Coach Lou Holtz, but are expected to play against Indiana. It was announced Thursday that no criminal charges would be filed.

In addition to its gaudy graduation rate, the university takes great pride in its athletic budget of about $14 million, not in how big it is but how small. Some of the most lavish budgets — at Michigan, for example — are in the $20 million range.

The money comes in primarily from radio and television and gate receipts (football tickets are $25 each). Notre Dame and its home opponent each earn $600,000 per game from NBC, and the university also shares in revenue from games on the road televised by ABC or ESPN. Further, Notre Dame has tape-delayed two-hour broadcasts of all its football games and 10 live basketball games syndicated by an outfit in North Carolina, games were telecast internationally for the first time, with outlets in Europe and Japan. Football games also are heard nationally on the radio via the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The school also reaps substantial profits from the licensing of products, a lucrative source of income ever since the university began to get more protective of its trademark symbols in 1983. Both the campus bookstore and athletic department now produce their own mail-order catalogues, and over 200 licensees produce items from sweatshirts to wind socks.

Industry sources say Notre Dame apparel is the leading seller among colleges in an industry estimated to produce in excess of $2.2 billion in sales a year, with the school believed to be earning about $2 million in royalties. Even now, the university is negotiating a deal with a consortium of well-known schools — Harvard, Michigan, UCLA, among others — that will also begin selling abroad.

Holtz insists it is all business as usual on the field, that he doesn't even think about NBC, about all those potential recruits out there influenced by a 3½-hour national telecast, complete with its own pregame show.

"The TV deal hasn't changed our program one iota, our approach hasn't changed one iota, our comments to our players haven't changed one iota," said Holtz.

There is one difference.

"I know some guys will be doing more curls in the weight room on Thursday," said senior tight end Derek Brown. "You definitely want to be looking good on national TV."

SCOREBOARD

Major League Baseball Standings

(Through Wednesday's Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	75	60	.556	—
Detroit	71	62	.534	3
Boston	68	64	.515	5½
Milwaukee	65	68	.489	9
New York	60	72	.455	13½
Baltimore	54	79	.406	20
Cleveland	44	88	.333	29½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	80	54	.597	—
Chicago	72	62	.537	8
Texas	70	62	.530	9
Oakland	71	63	.530	9
Kansas City	68	64	.515	11
Seattle	68	65	.511	11½
California	65	68	.489	14½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	80	52	.606	—
St. Louis	71	61	.538	9
Chicago	66	67	.496	14½
New York	65	68	.489	15½
Philadelphia	64	69	.481	16½
Montreal	55	77	.417	25

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	74	59	.556	—
Atlanta	73	60	.549	1
Cincinnati	66	67	.496	8
San Diego	66	68	.493	8½
San Francisco	62	71	.466	12
Houston	55	78	.414	19

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore	000	000	100	—1	4	0
Toronto	110	001	00x	—3	6	0

Milacki and Holles; Stottlemyre, Ward (8) and Myers. W—Stottlemyre, 13-6. L—Milacki, 8-8. Sv—Ward (18). HRs—Toronto, Carter (30), Maldonado (9).

California	000	000	000	—0	7	0
Boston	000	011	00x	—2	7	0

McCaskill, Fetters (7), Bailes (8), Beasley (8) and Parrish; Haskell, Harris (6), Reardon (9) and Pena. W—Haskell, 10-3. L—McCaskill, 10-12. Sv—Reardon (34). HR—Boston, Boggs (8).

Kansas City	000	000	010	—1	3	0
Chicago	210	001	00x	—4	9	0

Boddicker, Montgomery (7), Montgomery (8) and Mayne; Fernandez, Radinsky (8), Thigpen (9) and Fisk. W—Fernandez, 7-12. L—Boddicker, 11-10. Sv—Thigpen (28). HR—Kansas City, Stillwell (6).

Oakland	000	000	000	—0	4	0
Milwaukee	110	000	00x	—2	9	0

Darling, Klink (8), Chitren (8) and Steinbach; Wegman, Henry (9) and Surhoff. W—Wegman, 11-6. L—Darling, 3-2. Sv—Henry (6). HR—Milwaukee, Vaughn (23).

Cleveland	004	120	010	—8	12	0
Minnesota	300	000	001	—4	10	1

Blair, Olin (9), Hillegas (9) and Skinner; West, Edens (3), Willis (5), Anderson (6), Leach (8), Guthrie (9) and Harper. W—Blair, 2-2. L—West, 4-4. Sv—Hillegas (7). HRs—Cleveland, Belle (25), Minnesota, Hrbek (16).

New York	001	000	101	—3	11	0
Texas	010	000	001	—2	9	1

Sanderson, Cadaret (6), Habyan (8), Howe (9), Farr (9) and Geren, Nokes (8); Bohanon, Mathews (8), Rogers (9) and Rodriguez. W—Cadaret, 7-5. L—Bohanon, 3-2. Sv—Farr (18). HR—New York, Sax (8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	010	210	002	—5	13	0
San Francisco	000	200	010	—3	10	1

Smiley, Rodriguez (7), Mason (8) and Slought; Black, Beck (6), Brantley (8) and Decker. W—Smiley, 17-8. L—Black, 10-14. Sv—Mason (2). HRs—Pittsburgh, Van Slyke (16), Buechele (1), San Francisco, Williams (29), Thompson (18).

Cincinnati	200	100	101	—5	12	0
Philadelphia	000	000	010	—1	4	0

Myers, Dibble (9) and Reed; Greene, Hartley (9), Ritchie (9) and Daulton. W—Myers, 6-12. L—Greene, 9-7. HRs—Cincinnati, Morris (11), Philadelphia, Daulton (12).

Atlanta	100	001	200	—4	5	0
Montreal	000	013	22x	—8	14	0

Avery, Wohlers (6), Mercker (6), Clancy (7), Stanton (7), Smith (8) and Olson; Gardner, Rojas (7), Fossero (8), Jones (9) and Reyes. W—Rojas, 2-3. L—Clancy, 1-4.

Houston	300	012	002	—8	10	0
New York	100	110	000	—3	10	2

Deshales, Hernandez (6), Mallicoat (7), Schilling (9) and Biosio; Cone, Innis (6), Brass (8) and O'Brien. W—Deshales, 5-12. L—Cone, 12-11. HRs—Houston, Boswell (13), Biosio (4), Mota (1). New York, Johnson 2 (31).

Chicago	000	000	100	—1	6	2
San Diego	000	104	00x	—5	7	0

Jackson, Lancaster (6), McElroy (6), Scanlon (7) and Villanueva; Rasmussen, M. Maddux (8) and Santiago. W—Rasmussen, 5-11. L—Jackson, 1-5. HR—Chicago, Bell (23).

St. Louis	001	100	100	—3	11	1
Los Angeles	000	000	32x	—5	12	0

Cormier, McClure (8), Terry (8), Agosto (8) and Pagnozzi; Belcher, McDowell (8), Gott (9) and Carter; Hernandez (9). W—McDowell, 6-8. L—McClure, 1-1. HR—Los Angeles, Murray (16).

Japanese Baseball

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Chunichi	67	44	1	.587	—
Hiroshima	55	43	1	.561	2½
Yomiuri	61	52	0	.540	4
Yakult	56	51	1	.523	6
Taiyo	48	60	1	.444	14½
Hanshin	36	67	0	.350	24

Thursday's Games

Chunichi 6, Taiyo 1
Hiroshima 6, Hanshin 1

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Kintetsu	69	39	2	.639	—
Seibu	65	38	3	.631	1½
Orix	52	54	2	.491	16
Daiei	46	56	2	.451	20
Nippon Ham	47	58	4	.448	20½
Lotte	35	69	1	.337	32

Thursday's Games

Lotte 4, Kintetsu 3

Soccer

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

FC Groningen 1, Twente Enschede 2
RKC Waalwijk 6, Sparta Rotterdam 2
MVV Maastricht 1, FC The Hague 1
Feyenoord 1, Roda JC Kerkrade 1
FC Volendam 1, VVV Venlo 0
Vitesse Arnhem 4, SVV/Dordrecht'90 1
FC Utrecht 1 Willem 2, Tilburg 0
De Graafschap, Doetinchem 2, Fortuna Sittard 0

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 6, Crystal Palace 1
Luton 2, Southampton 1
Manchester City 2, Nottingham Forest 1
Queens Park Rangers 0, West Ham 0

Standings: Manchester United 14; Manchester City 13; Chelsea 11; Liverpool, Notts County 10; Leeds United, Nottingham Forest, Crystal Palace, Tottenham 9; Arsenal 8; Coventry, Sheffield Wednesday, Wimbledon, Norwich, Oldham, Aston Villa 7; West Ham 6; Everton, Luton 5; Southampton 4; Queens Park Rangers 3; Sheffield United 2.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

German Cup, Third Round

Fortuna Cologne 5, Hansa Rostock 3, OT
SC Juelich 0, Borussia Moenchengladbach 1
VfL Wolfsburg 1, VfB Stuttgart 3

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Italia Cup

Casertana 2, Internazionale 2 (Inter win 3-2 on aggregate)
Juventus 3, Udinese 0
Lazio 3, Ita 2
Parma 2, Palermo 1
Modena 0, Sampdoria 3
Fiorentina 3, Cesena 1
Reggiana 0, Napoli 0
Padova 2, Atalanta 1
Brescia 1, Milan 2
Como 1, Cremonese 0
Ancona 1, Torino 1
Genoa 2, Taranto 1
Verona 5, Lecce 0
Foggia 1, Pisa 1
Bari 3, Ascoli 1
Roma 2, Lucchese 1

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES

Iceland 0, Denmark 0, tie
Portugal 1, Austria 1, tie
Spain 2, Uruguay 1
Turkey 1, United States 1, tie

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP

Preliminary Round, Second Leg

Tottenham (Eng.) 1, Stockerau (Aust.) 0

U.S. Open

Men's Singles, Quarterfinals

Stefan Edberg (2), Sweden, def. Javier Sanchez, Spain, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3; Michael Stich (21), Germany, led Ivan Lendl (5), Czechoslovakia, 3-6, 6-3, 4-3, susp., rain; Jim Courier, U.S., def. Pete Sampras, U.S., 6-2, 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (7-5).

South Africa in Golf's Dunhill Cup

Reuters

LONDON — Gary Player will lead South Africa's return to world golf when he captains his nation's team in the Dunhill Cup next month.

Sponsors said Thursday that South Africa had been invited following Japan's withdrawal. The Cup is Oct. 10-13, at St. Andrews in Scotland.

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OBSERVER

Farewell Old Soupbone

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — With aging, there are fewer and fewer people familiar with the culture that is yours. If you age a lot, there is finally almost nobody left who shares your vast experience of an incredibly fascinating world.

Your exclusive experience of this broad culture, in fact, may make you slightly absurd and will almost certainly make you tiresome if you refuse to keep quiet about it. Thus, people born in the age of the "It" girl found it hilarious that their elders wore high-button shoes.

What forms a glaze over 16-year-old eyes faster nowadays than Dad's reminiscences about driving with the gear shift on the steering column? On the steering column! And what makes Dad succumb to an onset of the yawns faster than Granddad's constant insistence that nobody can really understand automobiles unless he's had his arm broken cranking a Model T Ford.

□

As we age, the supply of people conversant with our own culture starts to diminish, then runs at a very slow trickle, then dries up almost completely. We are left in a world filled with people who do not think of our lives as life but as history.

This makes for a bleaker kind of loneliness than the sweet variety celebrated in youth's songs about busted love affairs. The loneliness of lost love soon gives way to the joys of new love, but the loneliness of people entirely isolated from the world that bred and reared them must be terminal, like the loneliness of an astronaut marooned beyond rescue on the planet Neptune.

To illustrate, here's a quiz:

1. Identify (a) Tony the Wonder Horse, (b) Schicklgruber, (c) Clarence Buddington Kelland, (d) Wrong-Way Corrigan, (e) Father Coughlin, (f) two Kingfishes.

2. Complete these sentences: (a) "I'd walk a mile for a ———" (b) "I hate wah! Eleanoah hates wah! Jimmy hates wah! In fact ———" (c) "Frankly my dear, ———" (d) "You can dish it out, but ———" (e) "Look sharp! Feel sharp! Be sharp with ———"

3. What were (a) Eagle Pass, (b) the Lone Eagle, (c) the Blue Eagle, (d) the Black Dahlia, (e) the Brown Bomber, (f) the Green Hornet, (g) pink toothbrush?

4. Where would you look for (a) the 97-pound weakling, (b) a snood, (c) the last mile, (d) Dagmar, (e) the old soupbone?

5. Answer in two words or fewer: (a) What supplied twice as much for a nickel too? (b) Where had Lucky Strike Green gone? (c) Who rode his fiery steed through a plate of Mrs. Murphy's chowder? (d) What was the name of Walt Disney's horse?

□

It's no use printing the answers. The correct answers to most will leap instantly to mind for people who lived through the 1930s and 1940s in America, while people who didn't would just find the answers even more absurd and tiresome than the questions. (O.K., maybe "the old soupbone" is a little obscure, so I'll tell you: It was a baseball pitcher's business arm.)

My aim is to illustrate the depth of cultural gaps that make it hard to talk to each other across generations, even when we share the common tribal bonds that are shattering the old sense of what it was to be "American."

History seems to reach certain high-water marks which leave the cultural split between generations even more pronounced than that produced by the gradual procession of deaths and births. We are at one of these passes right now as astounding events unfold in the Soviet Union. They are already making obsolescent all of us whose lives were full of Cold War and fear of communism.

□

Already we can look into grandchildren's eyes and see the lonely future lying ahead if we insist on telling them how we lived in great times, endured a great struggle and prevailed. Even the vocabulary of our lives faces extinction.

The name "Soviet Union" may soon sound as antique as "Third Reich" or "Belgian Congo." Terms like "Cold war," "iron curtain," "Berlin Wall," "soft on communism," "Kremlinology," "East-West struggle" — a great fat dictionary is turning archaic.

Those who lived those words will soon find they look just as quaint and tiresome to the coming waves of grandchildren as those ancients who remember Eagle Pass now look to people whose cultural history began with Big Bird.

New York Times Service

The Also-Ran (So Far) of the Jackson Clan

By Paula Span
Washington Post Service

BALLSTON SPA, New York — All afternoon, the announcement has been blaring out over the noisy midway, traveling over the fried dough stands and past the stalls where 4-Hers bed down with their Holsteins. "Ladies and gentlemen, we remind you that tonight, in a personal appearance at the grandstand, La Toya Jackson! La Toya Jackson will be here at the Saratoga County Fair."

By showtime, the weathered wooden bleachers of the 2,000-seat grandstand are three-quarters full. There's a guy who says, "I've heard of her, mostly because of the Playboy thing" — referring to the photo spread two years ago in which La Toya posed with a boa constrictor, both of them nude. There's a guy who figures, "If she's anything like her brother and her sister" — that's Michael and Janet, respectively — "I imagine she's dynamite."

A nice hand greets La Toya, glamorous in her red-sequined bustier and satin jacket with rhinestone lapels, and her three male dancers. The first two numbers seem to go down well enough, La Toya singing along with a taped instrumental and vocals track of songs made famous by her brother and by Whitney Houston. Then, a few bars into the third tune, the tape cuts out and the colored lights die. Silence descends.

"Whoa, what happened?" La Toya cries into her hand mike, which fortunately is battery-powered. "There goes my track, huh? These things happen sometimes."

Not just the power failure, which will be corrected in a few more minutes, but the whole turn of events. This summer's grueling round of dusty county fairs when she'd expected to be playing vast stadiums, these cover versions of other people's songs when she'd planned to have her own hit records by now, this notoriety still somehow associated with siblings and snakes. At 35, La Toya Jackson has worked hard to be a star and she isn't one yet.

Thanks to relentless promotion and publicity, she's famous, yes. Maybe not the world's most photographed woman, as her hyperbolic manager has sometimes said, ignoring Madonna and Princess Di, but surefire camera-bait nonetheless. Still, a star — almost by definition — moves product: Someone is a star because hordes of people buy her records or line up to see her movies, or because her concerts sell out. Whereas La Toya, for the past several years, has been a celebrity without a product, famous mostly for being famous. Until now. September is the month of the book.

The Associated Press

La Toya Jackson at a Moscow concert last month.

Jack Gordon, the aforementioned manager (and husband, the book confirms), says La Toya's book will be bigger than Kitty Kelley's. This seems unlikely, given that Dutton plans a first-run printing of 100,000 (Kelley's Nancy bio had more than 900,000 copies in print by the end of Week 1), but Gordon's excitement is pardonable. He and Richard Rubenstein, La Toya's indefatigable publicist, have labored mightily for more than two years to keep her name and face in the public eye until there was something — anything — to sell. The first piece of merchandise was supposed to have been a record album, but never mind. Now there's "La Toya: Growing Up in the Jackson Family" — a sad account of physical and emotional abuse, laced with celebrity taletelling and a few counter-jabs at siblings.

La Toya, fifth-born of the nine Jackson kids, has been an also-ran for a frustratingly long time. Her forays into the recording industry have gone largely unnoticed. "Heart Don't Lie," on the CBS-associated Private I label, bombed in 1984; a second Private I album, "Imagination," flopped in 1986. There were other attempts, before and after, which likewise went nowhere. Efforts on the record front continue.

What has changed in the meantime is that La Toya has become a well-known also-ran, due to two watershed events in her career.

The first occurred early this year, when the Playboy pictorial that Gordon had persuaded her to pose for (and it wasn't easy) hit the stands. An issue typically sells 3.6 million copies in the United States, give or take; the March issue with La Toya in it went above 5 million, right up there with Jessica Hahn's unveiling.

Is publicity uniformly a good thing for La Toya? "One hundred percent," says Gordon without hesitation. "If they don't read about you, they forget about you. The more famous you are, the more working dollars you command."

Even when what's being advertised is bad news, like the decision of G. P. Putnam & Sons, earlier this year, to reject La Toya's autobiography? "You can take anything bad and turn it to good," Gordon says.

Indeed, by the time he and Rubenstein had finished with this turndown, it had become a melodramatic tale in which Michael Jackson threatened to buy the whole publishing house rather than permit it to bring out his sister's family-sullying account. (Michael makes a convenient villain. Since he never talks to the press, there's no need to worry about his denying the various transgressions — thwarting her record deals out of jealousy, throwing his weight around with distributors and publicists etc. — that Team La Toya continually accuses him of.)

The truth, according to sources at Putnam and to Mickey Herskowitz, who was to have been La Toya's coauthor, is that the manuscript that was turned in was considerably blander than the racy revelations the publisher expected. Moreover, sales reps reported only lukewarm interest among retailers. "The people who sell the books didn't find any great hunger among the American public to read a book by La Toya," says Herskowitz, who'd previously co-written Michael Deaver's book and Dan Rather's, among others.

So La Toya's trying it again, with a different writer, for Dutton. Gordon says the new publisher is matching the $750,000 Putnam would have paid. The figure is inflated, by something like 20 to 30 percent — but then Gordon's figures often are. After the book is a best seller he's going to turn it into a major motion picture, he announces, and it'll do "$100 million to $200 million box office."

He's 51, a ruddy, compact man wearing two gold rings and a large gold belt buckle, holding court in the coffee shop at the Waldorf, which serves as his command post when he's in town. He was brought up around carnivals and fairs, he says, owned a couple himself, then went to Las Vegas, where he bought a wedding chapel and owned nightclubs. He left Vegas when he was convicted of three counts of racketeering in 1979 (a frame-up, he says) and sentenced to six months in federal prison. Five years later, at the Grammy Awards, he met La Toya Jackson.

This show-bizzy background may account for Gordon's disinterest in mere tiresome factuality. "It's just sort of the promoter in him," says Herskowitz, not without some affection. "The press agent in him. He likes to embroider."

Gordon says La Toya is making $2 million a year from concerts and personal appearances (his take is 25 percent of the gross). Even if those figures are accurate and she's got money, "that doesn't mean she'll have it when she's 50. How many years has she got? She's got seven years, tops. At 40, who wants to see your movies or buy your records?

"You have to get it while you can. As much of it as you can. Because it won't last."

Meanwhile, younger siblings are in the news. Janet Jackson signs a deal with Virgin, variously reported as being worth $35 million to $50 million, that sets an industry record. Then Michael pulverizes his sister's record by signing a long-term multimedia contract with Sony, worth as much as $1 billion and described as the most lucrative deal ever negotiated for a single act.

Disheartening events? Nope, Gordon says later. Only raises their sister's price.

"By December," he says, "she's going to be a very rich girl."

PEOPLE

Satchmo's Archive Dedicated in Queens

As a child he wandered the mean streets of Storyville in New Orleans. His formal education ended in the fifth grade. Time magazine put him on its cover in 1949. He protested publicly when Orval E. Faubus blocked integration of the Little Rock schools in 1957, and President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent him a conciliatory telegram. The musician was Louis Armstrong. Thursday, an archive that documents his life was dedicated at Queens College in Flushing. Armstrong, who died in 1971, lived in Queens for his last 28 years and is buried in Flushing. Among the artifacts in the Louis Armstrong Archive are his collection of 8,000 photographs; 100 scrapbooks and albums; thousands of pages of newspaper and magazine clippings; 20 files of unpublished musical scores, and 240 acetate disks of live recordings made at home.

□

If clothes make the man, President George Bush is the top politician around and Senator Edward M. Kennedy is at the bottom, according to a "best pressed" survey by professional dry cleaners. Barbara Bush topped the women's list in political circles and Geraldine Ferraro was ranked the worst.

□

After negotiating with several studios, Woody Allen has decided to make his next film for Tri-Star Pictures, ending at least temporarily a long relationship with Orion Pictures. Under the terms of a deal between Tri-Star, Orion and Allen, Allen's commitment to make three films for Orion remains in effect, but Orion, which has been having money troubles and has been unable to finance any new movies in recent months, will allow Allen to make his next film, to begin shooting in November, for Tri-Star. Allen will write, direct and act in the movie, the plot and cast of which have not been disclosed. Tri-Star, owned by Sony Corp., is run by Michael Medavoy, previously an executive at Orion.

□

In Tokyo, Elizabeth Taylor accepted a $1 million donation from the Japanese artist Hiro Yamagata to support the American Foundation for AIDS Research. Yamagata recently returned from an AIDS conference in Jakarta that Taylor missed because of illness.

TODAY'S

REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Appears on Page 6

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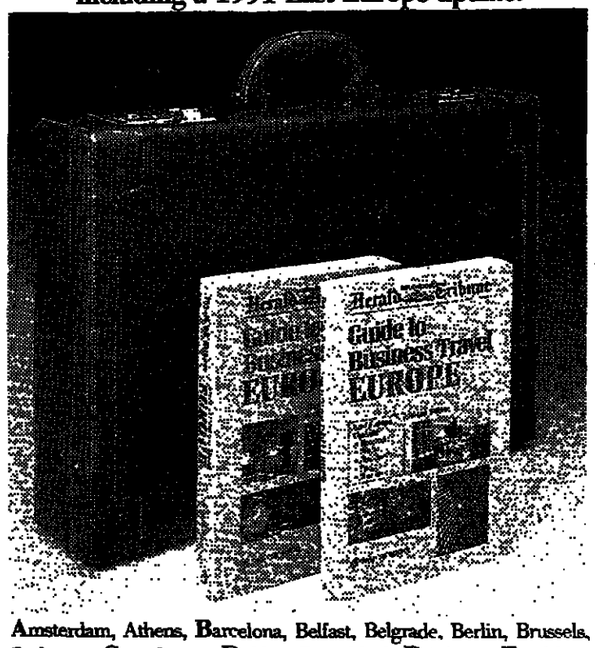

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